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March 1986

Fruit

Outlook and Situation Report

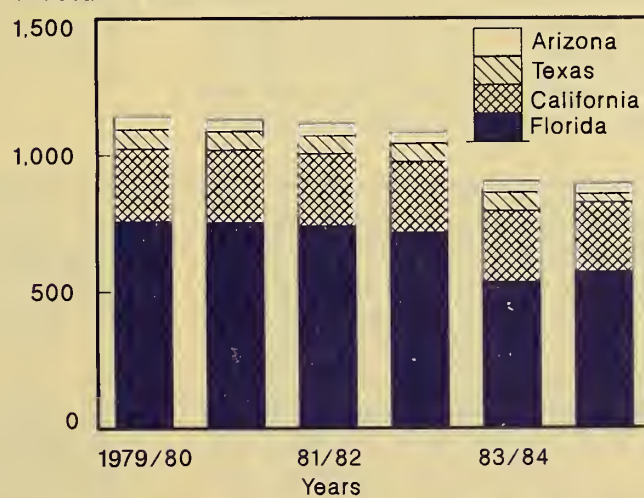
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Freezes Cut U.S. Citrus Acreage

Thousand acres



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SUMMARY

With seasonally larger supplies of apples, pears, and citrus, fruit prices have declined this winter. The January grower price for fresh and processing fruit fell for the second consecutive month, to 21 percent below a year ago. However, grower prices are expected to strengthen this spring and early summer because of a much smaller supply of California Valencia oranges and declining supplies of apples and pears. Also, the economy is strengthening and the resulting good demand should help boost prices.

Reversing a downward trend of the last 3 months, Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit in January advanced almost 5 percent from December and 3 percent from a year earlier. January price increases were posted for most fresh fruit. Strong demand and lower remaining supplies of apples, pears, and grapefruit this spring should continue to push retail prices above a year earlier. As for processed fruit, retail prices steadily declined to only 1 percent above a year earlier in January.

As of February 1, prospects pointed to a citrus crop of 11.2 million tons (excluding the Florida lime crop and California grapefruit grown outside the Desert Valley area), fractionally below the January 1 estimate but 9 percent higher than last season. The Florida freezes in December and January caused only minimal damage. The larger citrus crop was mainly attributed to increased orange production.

The U.S. orange crop is forecast at 184 million boxes, 16 percent above last season. Florida's crop of all oranges is estimated at 130 million boxes, unchanged from the January forecast but 25 percent more than last season's freeze-damaged crop. Orange production in California is off 2 percent, while the Arizona orange crop will be 2 percent larger. Reflecting larger supplies, fresh orange prices have been well below last year's high. However, prices are expected to strengthen in the late spring and summer because of a sharply smaller California Valencia crop.

The February 1 projection for the 1985/86 yield of frozen concentrated orange juice

(FCOJ) is 1.38 gallons per box at 42.0 degree Brix. This is down from the January 1 projection of 1.40 gallons but is the same as last season. The larger orange crop will produce much more FCOJ, and imports, mostly from Brazil into Florida, have greatly decreased so far. But total imports this season are still expected to be relatively large, as other States continue to increase their imports from Brazil. Thus, even with moderately smaller beginning stocks, the total supply of FCOJ is still likely to exceed 1984/85.

Movement of Florida FCOJ remains moderately behind last season's pace. Consequently, f.o.b. prices have been reduced to the current \$3.84 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand), compared with \$5.34 a year ago. Sluggish movement, coupled with the recent price reduction of Brazilian orange juice from \$1,150 to \$1,000 a metric ton, f.o.b., Santos, may further weaken prices.

The February 1 forecast for the 1985/86 grapefruit crop (excluding California grapefruit outside of the Desert Valley) is 51.1 million boxes, 1 percent less than last season. With strong demand, prices have been firm and are expected to remain so during the balance of the season.

U.S. lemon production is estimated at 21 million boxes, 19 percent below 1984/85. Lemon prices have declined from early season highs, but still have averaged sharply higher this season than last. In view of smaller supplies, the season-average lemon price is likely to be above last year's high level.

Stocks of fresh apples in cold storage at the beginning of February were much smaller than a year earlier. The smaller crop and strong demand have pushed fresh apple prices generally higher than last year, and prices are expected to remain firm. In contrast, remaining pear supplies in cold storage were up moderately from a year earlier. Demand for fresh pears is relatively strong, and prices are projected to stay firm.

Supplies of most processed noncitrus fruit should be adequate to ample during the remainder of 1985/86. Reduced shipments and larger supplies have pushed stocks of some canned items well above a year ago, and consequently, canners have reduced prices for

some size cans. Total stocks of frozen fruit and berries in cold storage at the beginning of February were also moderately larger than last year, primarily reflecting significantly increased stocks of blueberries and tart cherries. Prices are not likely to rise appreciably, even with seasonally reduced supplies. Supplies of dried fruit are ample. Movement of raisins has improved, and consequently, prices have strengthened.

Last year's production of six major tree nuts decreased 12 percent from 1984, but increased 32 percent from the 1983 output. Production of filberts, pecans, and walnuts rose from 1984, while almond, macadamia nut, and pistachio crops were smaller. Higher prices are estimated for all tree nuts except almonds. The total value of utilized tree nut production, excluding walnuts, is estimated at \$532 million in 1985, down 22 percent from 1984.

GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

Marking the second consecutive monthly decline, the January index of prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, at 155 (1977=100), dropped 13 percent from the previous month. All fruit prices were lower, with oranges and strawberries contributing the most to the decline. The index was 21 percent below last January, as lower prices for grapefruit, oranges, and strawberries more than offset higher prices for lemons, apples, and pears. Last year, the Florida freeze and sharply reduced supplies of California navel oranges pushed U.S. orange and grapefruit prices drastically higher. With the smaller California Valencia crop and declining supplies of apples and pears, grower prices are expected to strengthen this spring. Prospects for continued strong demand will also boost prices.

Reversing a downward trend of the last 3 months, the January BLS Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit, at 350.8, advanced almost 5 percent from December and 3 percent from a year earlier. January price increases were posted for most fresh fruit. Strong demand and lower remaining supplies should keep retail prices this spring above a year ago.

January's canned fruit prices were slightly below a year ago, as canners reduced prices for several items because of sluggish movement. Dried fruit prices have strengthened because raisin prices have advanced from last year's lows in response to improved demand. However, prices of dried prunes have been weak. With sluggish movement and lower Brazilian orange juice prices, Florida processors have reduced FCOJ prices several times. The January

wholesale price of FCOJ was 18 percent below last year's high. The recent price reduction of Brazilian FCOJ from \$1,150 to \$1,000 a metric ton, f.o.b., Santos, is likely to keep prices weak.

Table 1.—Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, 1983-86

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977=100					
1983	128	126	127	110	151
1984	203	142	170	257	242
1985	187	184	188	189	189
1986	1/ 155				

1/ January's figure only.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 2.—Annual and quarterly Consumer Price Indexes for fresh fruit, 1983-86

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1967=100					
1983	296	274	301	324	285
1984	329	295	321	355	343
1985	362	356	377	372	344
1986	1/ 351				

1/ January's figure only.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Because of lower prices for canned and frozen fruit, retail prices of processed fruit have steadily declined. Retail prices fluctuated within a narrow range in 1985, increasing 4 percent from 1984. The BLS January Consumer Price Index for processed fruit was 166.8, up only 1 percent from a year ago. With adequate supplies and a slow rate of increase in marketing costs, retail prices of processed fruit are expected to rise only slightly in 1986.

Citrus

Most of Florida's citrus groves were in good condition the first of January as they recovered from the December 27 freeze. The freeze caused very little defoliation, except in the cold pockets. The freeze on the morning of January 28 was also mild, with temperature readings generally in the mid-20's, with some lower 20's in the coldest locations.

Slush ice of varying amounts was found in 65 percent of the orange samples surveyed. This was a substantially lower percentage of fruit icing than in past major freezes, where icing occurred in the 85- to 95-percent range. Another more important measure of fruit damage is the percent of fruit with ice in the centers—only 29 percent this freeze, compared with 78 to 92 percent for the past four major freezes.

The minimal damage was due to the absence of frost and the short durations of damaging temperatures. Furthermore, the increasing amount of bearing acreage on flatwood lands and the much more widespread use of water delivery systems before and during cold temperatures helped to limit damage.

Because of the minimal damage, the February 1 forecast for the 1985/86 citrus crop, 11.2 million tons (excluding the California "other areas" grapefruit crop and the Florida lime crop), was fractionally below the January 1 estimate but 16 percent higher than last season. The larger crop was mainly attributed to increased orange production. The tangerine crop was also forecast to increase, but grapefruit, lemons, tangelos, and Temples were projected to decline.

Oranges

Production Up Sharply

The February 1 forecast of U.S. orange production for 1985/86 is 184 million boxes, virtually the same as the January 1 estimate, but 16 percent above last season's freeze-damaged crop. Florida's crop of all oranges is estimated at 130 million boxes, unchanged from the January forecast, but 25 percent more than last season's crop. Early and mid-season varieties accounted for 69 million boxes, 25 percent higher than last season. The Valencia forecast, at 61 million boxes, is 25 percent more than 1984/85. As of February 1, the harvest of early and mid-season varieties was 66 percent complete, while the Valencia harvest was just beginning.

The California orange crop forecast, at 51 million boxes, was unchanged from January 1 but 2 percent below last season. The navel crop, at 32 million boxes, was projected 23 percent higher than in 1984/85. The forecast for the Valencia crop, at 19 million boxes, was 27 percent below last season's large crop. The navel harvest was 40 percent complete as of February 1.

Arizona's orange crop, forecast at 2.5 million boxes, is 2 percent above last season. The Texas crop is projected at 310,000 boxes, well below production levels prior to the December 1983 freeze. However, last season no commercial supplies were harvested in Texas.

All Oranges: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers

Dollars per box

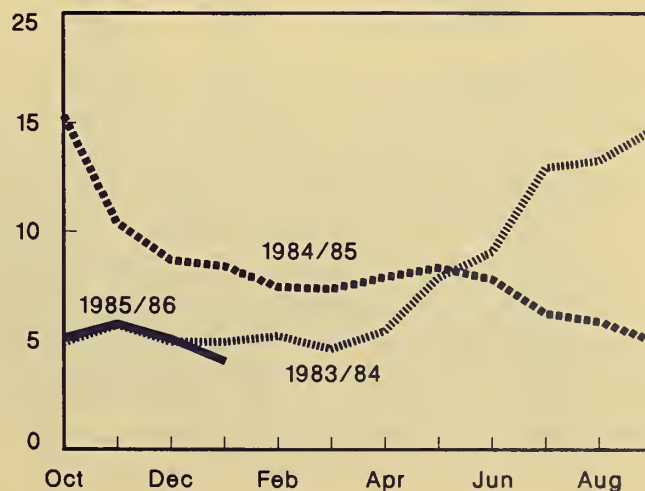


Table 3.—Citrus fruit: Production, 1983/84, 1984/85, and indicated 1985/86 1/

Crop and State	Boxes		Indicated 1985/86	Ton equivalent		Indicated 1985/86
	Used			Used		
	1983/84	1984/85		1983/84	1984/85	
	1,000 boxes 2/			1,000 short tons		
Oranges:						
Early, midseason, and navel varieties 3/:						
California	33,700	26,000	32,000	1,264	975	1,200
Florida	69,700	55,000	69,000	3,136	2,475	3,105
Texas	2,400	(4)	200	102	(4)	9
Arizona	550	650	600	21	25	23
Total	106,350	81,650	101,800	4,523	3,475	4,337
Valencias:						
California	14,800	26,000	19,000	556	975	713
Florida	47,000	48,900	61,000	2,115	2,201	2,745
Texas	110	(4)	110	5	(4)	5
Arizona	1,250	1,800	1,900	47	68	71
Total	63,160	76,700	82,010	2,723	3,244	3,534
All oranges:						
California	48,500	52,000	51,000	1,820	1,950	1,913
Florida	116,700	103,900	130,000	5,251	4,676	5,850
Texas	2,510	(4)	310	107	(4)	14
Arizona	1,800	2,450	2,500	68	93	94
Total oranges	169,510	158,350	183,810	7,246	6,719	7,871
Grapefruit:						
Florida all	40,900	44,000	44,000	1,738	1,870	1,871
Seedless	36,400	41,100	41,000	1,547	1,747	1,743
Pink	13,400	16,300	16,000	569	693	680
White	23,000	24,800	25,000	978	1,054	1,063
Other	4,500	2,900	3,000	191	123	128
Texas	3,200	(4)	220	128	(4)	9
Arizona	2,270	3,700	2,900	72	118	93
California 5/	7,240	7,900	—	238	258	—
Desert Valleys	3,340	3,900	4,000	107	124	128
Other areas	3,900	4,000	(5)	131	134	(5)
Total grapefruit	53,610	55,600	—	2,176	2,246	—
Lemons:						
California	17,250	19,800	17,900	655	752	680
Arizona	4,000	6,000	3,100	152	228	118
Total lemons	21,250	25,800	21,100	807	980	798
Tangelos:						
Florida	3,600	3,600	3,000	162	162	135
Tangerines:						
Florida	2,000	1,050	1,150	95	50	55
Arizona	1,150	700	700	43	26	26
California	1,850	1,680	1,800	70	63	68
Total tangerines	5,000	3,430	3,650	208	139	149
Temples:						
Florida	2,900	3,250	3,000	130	146	135
Total citrus	255,870	6/250,030	7/265,580	10,729	6/10,392	7/11,189

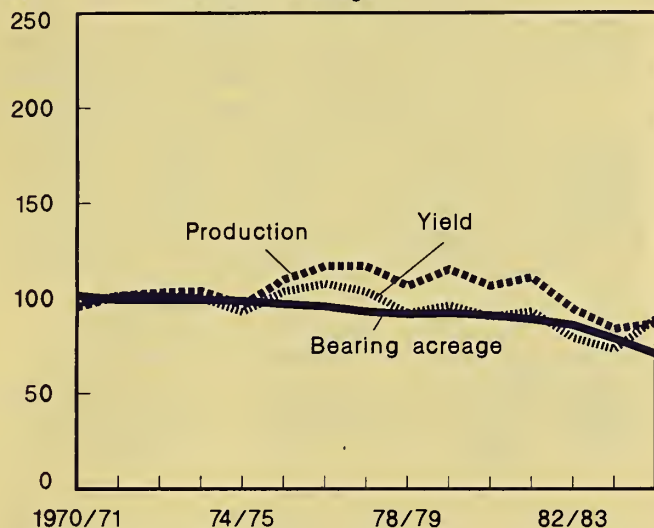
1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit—California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines—California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Temples, 90 lbs. 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, the 1984/85 Texas citrus crops were very limited and forecasts were not issued. 5/ The first forecast for California grapefruit "other areas" will be as of April 1, 1986. 6/ Excludes Texas. 7/ Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas and Texas."

SOURCE: Crop Production, SRS, USDA.

Oranges: Acreage, Yield, and Production

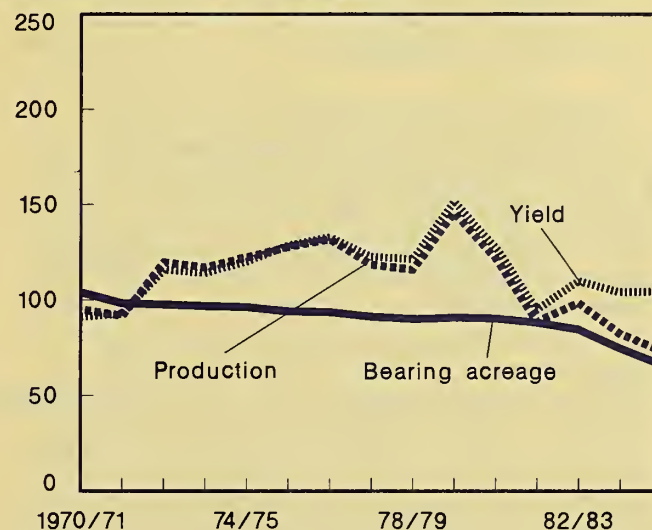
United States

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



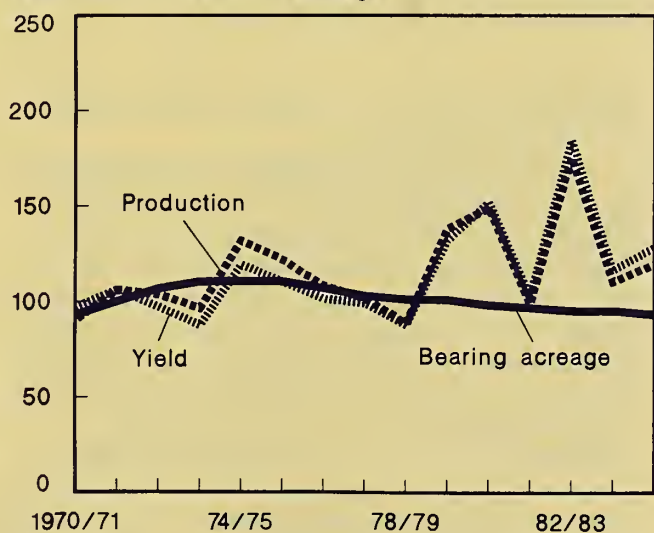
Florida

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



California and Arizona

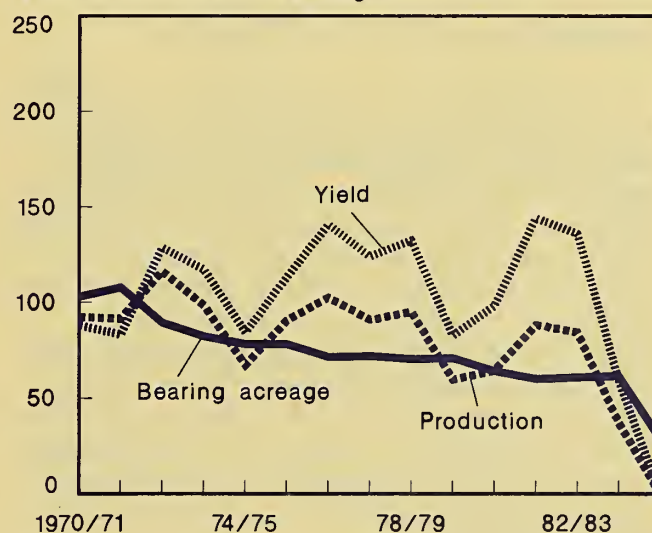
% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



Year beginning October.

Texas

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



Shipments Rise, Prices Drop

Through mid-February, shipments of Florida oranges were running well ahead of last season's pace. Consequently, f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh oranges have averaged substantially below last season's high. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices for early and mid-season oranges were quoted at \$5.42 per 4/5 bushel carton, compared with \$10.00 a year earlier. Last year, fresh orange prices shot up sharply after the embargo was lifted. Florida's delivered-in prices for early and

mid-season oranges for processing into FCOJ have averaged \$5.29 a box, down 43 percent from a year ago. In view of the much larger Florida Valencia orange crop, Florida orange prices are expected to remain lower.

Shipments of California-Arizona navel oranges to the domestic market have been moderately above a year ago, but exports have lagged behind last season. Foreign demand for U.S. fresh oranges was very strong last season and may improve somewhat from current low levels if the U.S. dollar continues to weaken.

Also, exports to Japan will continue to increase because Japan has raised the import quota for fresh oranges. However, in view of the sharply reduced California Valencia crop, exports of fresh oranges late in the season may weaken somewhat.

In response to the larger crop, f.o.b. prices for fresh California-Arizona navel oranges have fallen steadily from their early-season highs. By mid-February, the season-average f.o.b. price was \$7.58 a carton, compared with \$9.31 a year ago. However, prices are expected to strengthen in the late spring and summer because of a sharply smaller Valencia crop. Retail prices for fresh oranges have been below a year ago. The BLS January 1986 retail price for fresh oranges was 48.3 cents a pound, 8 percent below a year ago. Prices through the winter are expected to remain lower than last year's high in light of larger remaining supplies of navel oranges.

Sharply Larger FCOJ Pack Expected

The February 1 projection for the 1985/86 yield of FCOJ is 1.38 gallons a box at 42.0 degree Brix. This is down from the January 1 projection of 1.40 gallons, but still the same as last year. The larger orange crop will produce much more FCOJ in 1985/86. Through February 8, almost 57 million gallons had been processed, up slightly from a year earlier. Imports into Florida, mostly from Brazil, have recorded a sharp decrease so far. However, imports of Brazilian FCOJ to States outside of Florida continued to increase. Nevertheless, even with moderately smaller carryin stocks, the total supply of FCOJ is expected to exceed the last season.

Product movement has been moderately behind last season's pace. As a result, Florida packers have reduced f.o.b. prices to the current \$3.84 per dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand). This compares with \$5.34 a year ago. Retail prices of FCOJ during 1985 fluctuated from a low of \$1.68 per 16-ounce can in January to a high of \$1.82 in December, with an average price of \$1.75, compared with \$1.62 in 1984. The December price was 10 percent above a year ago. With the recent reduction in f.o.b. prices, retail prices are expected to decline. Sluggish movement, coupled with the recent price

Table 4.--Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate, 1982/83-1985/86

Season	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates 1/	Yield per box
	Million boxes	Percent	Gallons 2/
1982/83	144.3	114.6	79.4
1983/84	119.6	94.5	79.0
1984/85	107.2	86.1	80.3
1985/86 3/	133.0	N.A.	N.A.

NA = Not available. 1/ Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and K-early citrus. 2/ Gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix equivalent. 3/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Citrus Fruits, SRS, USDA.

reduction of Brazilian orange juice from \$1,150 to \$1,000 a metric ton, f.o.b. Santos, may weaken f.o.b. prices further.

Movement of Chilled Orange Juice Strong

In response to strong demand, Florida packers had processed 102 million gallons of chilled orange juice (including fruit, single-strength reprocessed, and FCOJ) through February 8, up 2 percent from a year earlier. Following the lower prices of FCOJ, f.o.b. prices of chilled orange juice have also weakened. Lower prices have increased sales, with total product movement through February 8 up 7 percent from a year ago. However, exports have declined from last year. If prices weaken further, movement will remain strong throughout the season.

Canned Orange Juice Supply Up Moderately

Florida's pack of canned orange juice totaled 3.5 million cases (24/2's) through February 8, 3 percent more than a year ago. Movement has been sluggish, and consequently, stocks as of February 8 were moderately larger than a year ago. Sluggish movement and larger stocks have weakened prices, averaging \$10 a case (12/46 ounces, sweetened and unsweetened), compared with \$12.50 a year ago. Sluggish movement is likely to keep prices weak throughout the season.

Grapefruit

Slightly Smaller Crop In Prospect

The February 1 forecast for 1985/86 grapefruit production (excluding California "other areas") is 51.1 million boxes, 1 percent less than last season. Florida's total grapefruit forecast, 44 million boxes, remains unchanged from last season. Picking in Florida was 47 percent complete on February 1. The California "Desert Valley" crop forecast is 3 percent above 1984/85, while

Arizona's forecast is 22 percent below last season, with the harvest 36 percent complete. In Texas, with the harvest virtually complete, the crop is projected at 220,000 boxes.

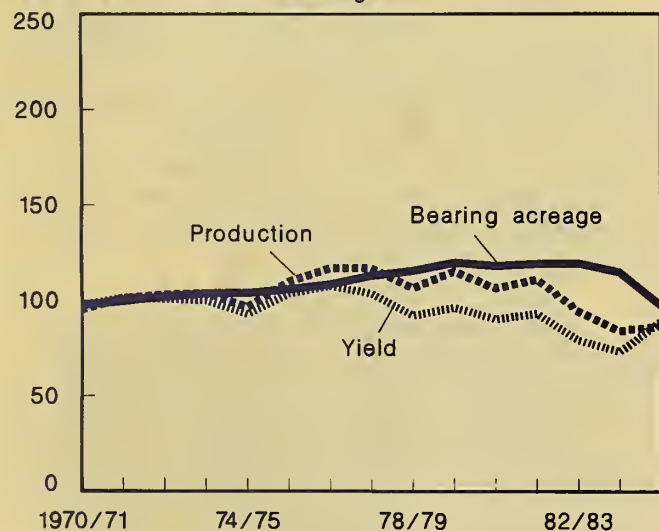
Prices Remain Relatively Firm

The movement of grapefruit is running well ahead of last season's pace. Demand for Florida grapefruit for the fresh market is strong because of small supplies of Texas grapefruit. Consequently, f.o.b. prices of Florida fresh grapefruit are generally

Grapefruit: Acreage, Yield, and Production

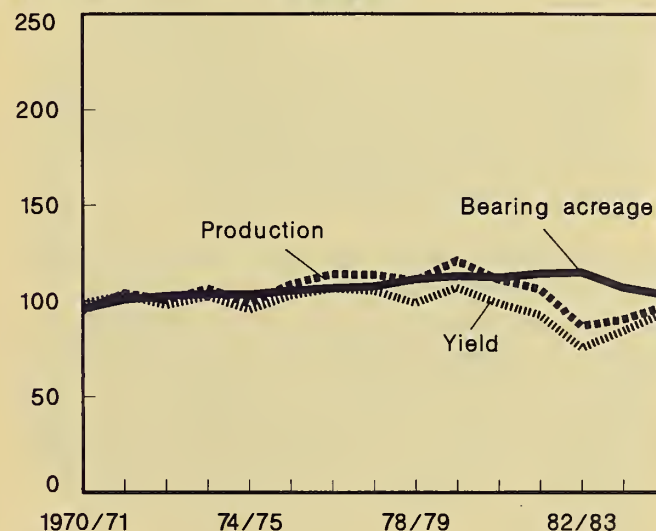
United States

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



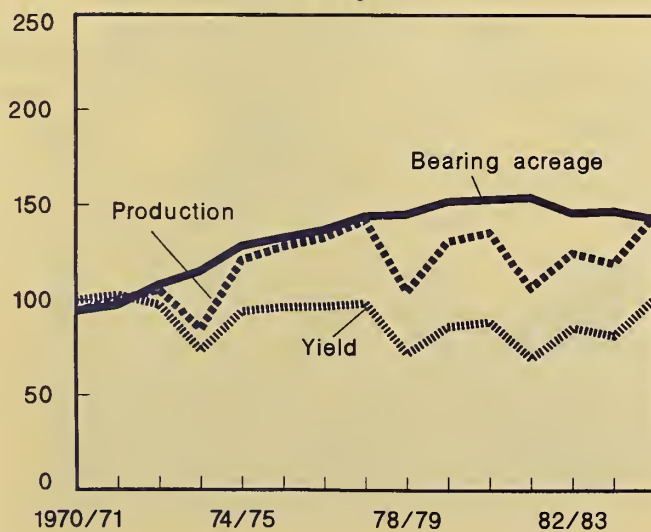
Florida

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



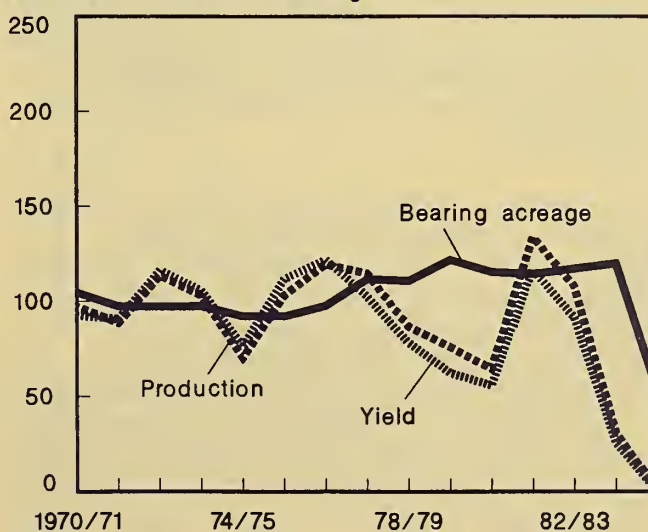
California and Arizona

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



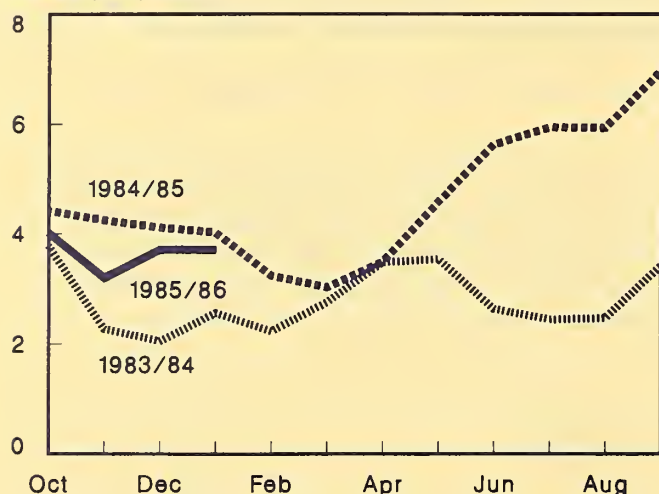
Texas

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



All Grapefruit: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers

Dollars per pound



averaging near last season's high levels. However, last year, f.o.b. prices shot up sharply after the embargo was lifted in early February because of the January freeze. With remaining supplies substantially less than a year earlier, grapefruit prices for the fresh market are expected to stay firm.

Compared with last year, exports of fresh grapefruit have been strong, increasing 11 percent through December 1985. Purchases from the European Community (EC) increased 28 percent, with France, the leading EC customer taking 37 percent more. Japan, our leading customer, has increased its purchases almost 27 percent from a year ago. The weakening U.S. dollar is probably the main contributor to the increased exports. On the other hand, the continued appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar has weakened the U.S. grapefruit market in that country. So far, shipments to Canada were off 54 percent from a year ago. The overall strong export market should keep grapefruit prices firm.

Smaller carryin stocks of most processed grapefruit products have caused heavy deliveries of Florida grapefruit to processing plants. Florida canners have been actively bidding for grapefruit. Consequently, delivered-in prices for grapefruit for processing into juice have averaged well above a year ago. As of February 8, f.o.b. prices for grapefruit processed into frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) were quoted at \$4.76 a box, compared with \$3.78 a year ago. Prices

are expected to remain relatively firm throughout the season in light of smaller remaining supplies.

Grapefruit Juice Pack Increases

Because of strong demand and reduced carryin stocks, the net pack of Florida FCGJ has been running well above last season's pace through February 8. However, even with the smaller carryin stocks, the total supply is still above a year ago. Despite higher prices, movement is running significantly ahead of last season's pace. The current f.o.b. prices, at \$3.87 a dozen 6-ounces can (Florida canneries), are 19 percent higher than a year ago. In view of strong demand, prices are likely to remain high even though stocks as of February 8 were 29 percent above last year.

The total pack of Florida chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 8 was moderately larger than last season. Movement so far has been ahead of last season. However, the larger pack more than offset smaller carryin stocks and increased movement—resulting in significantly larger stocks as of February 8.

Despite sluggish movement, the Florida pack of canned grapefruit juice totaled 4.6 million cases (No. 24/2's) through February 8, an increase of 5 percent from last year. The slow movement is due to consumers increasing preference for chilled and frozen concentrated grapefruit juice. Consequently, f.o.b. prices were reduced to \$9 a dozen 46-ounce cans, compared with \$9.25 a year ago. In light of

Table 5.—Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate, 1982/83–1985/86

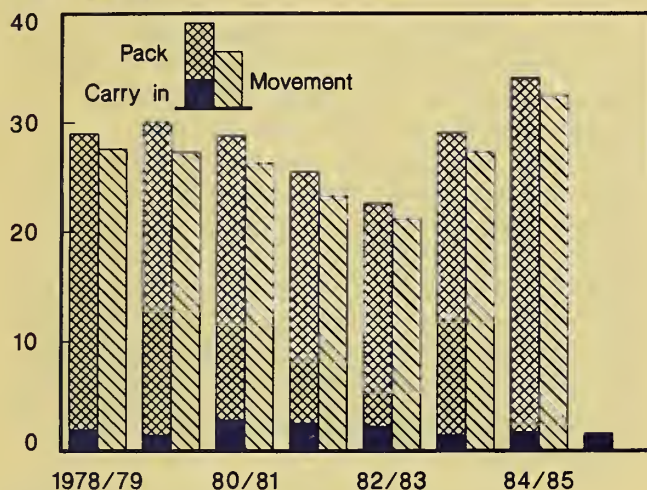
Crop year	Florida grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
		Million boxes	Percent	
1982/83	39.4	14.0	35.5	1.04
1983/84	40.9	18.7	45.7	.96
1984/85	44.0	23.0	52.3	1.08
1985/86 2/	44.0	N.A.	N.A.	1.10

N.A. = Not available. 1/ Gallons per box at 40.0 degree Brix equivalent. 2/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruit Annual, SRS, USDA and Florida Citrus Processors Association.

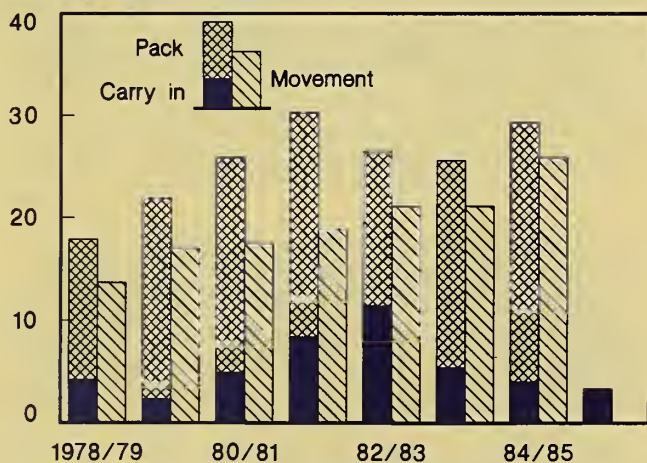
Florida Supply and Movement of Chilled Grapefruit Juice

Million gallons



Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice

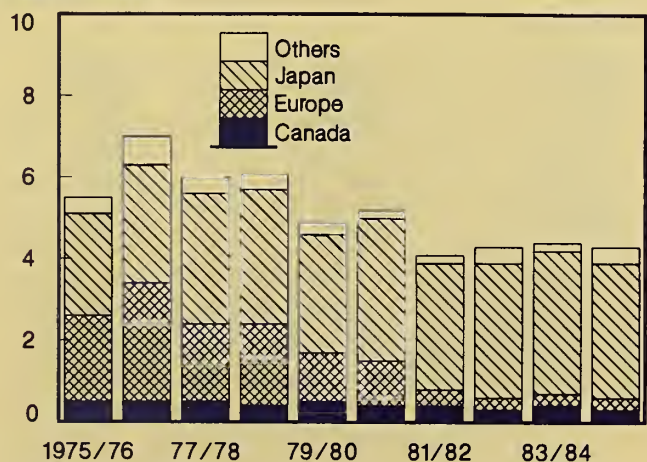
Million gallons*



* 40° BRIX. Pack includes imports. Year beginning December.

U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons

Million boxes



Season beginning August 1.

sharply increased stocks and sluggish movement, prices may weaken somewhat.

Lemons

February 1 prospects pointed to a lemon crop of 21 million boxes, 19 percent below the 1984/85 season. The crop in California, at 17.9 million boxes, was forecast 10 percent smaller than last season, while the Arizona forecast, at 3.1 million boxes, was 48 percent smaller.

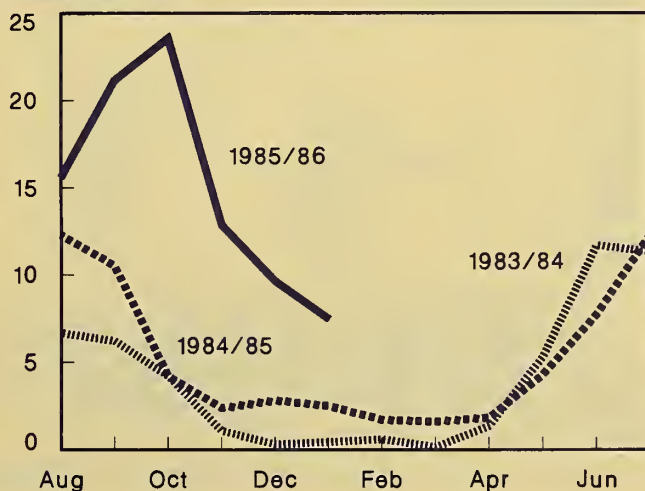
Because of a smaller crop, total utilization of lemons through February 15 was well below a year ago. Reduced movement was recorded for all outlets. Shipments of fresh lemons to domestic and foreign markets were down 6 percent from a year ago. Strong prices contributed to the decrease.

The export market does not appear very encouraging, particularly in Europe, because 1985/86 lemon crops in Italy and Spain are estimated larger than a year earlier. The smaller crop and higher prices may also cut down lemon exports to Japan, the leading customer, even with the weakening U.S. dollar.

Domestic movement may improve somewhat since f.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined substantially from early season highs. As of February 15, f.o.b. prices were quoted at \$8.86 a carton, compared with \$9.46

All Lemons: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers

Dollars per box



a year earlier, but prices have still averaged sharply higher so far this season. In view of reduced remaining supplies, the season-average lemon price is likely to be above last year's high.

Other Citrus

The Florida forecast for the 1985/86 Temple crop is 3 million boxes, 8 percent less than last season. As of February 1, the crop was 36 percent harvested. Through February 16, 1.6 million boxes had been utilized, with fresh sales up 22 percent from a year earlier. Consequently, fresh sales accounted for 37 percent of total sales, compared with 23 percent a year earlier. Processing use was 38 percent below last season's level. Last year, a very large quantity of freeze-damaged fruit was salvaged for processing use. Opening f.o.b. prices were moderately above a year ago, but prices have declined to levels well below last year because of increased shipments. Even with a smaller crop, the season-average price is likely to be below 1984/85's high.

February 1 prospects pointed to a Florida tangelo crop of 3 million boxes, down 17 percent from 1984/85. The harvest advanced rapidly during January and was 91 percent complete by the end of the month. Because of the smaller crop, utilization of tangelos for fresh and processing outlets is less than a year ago. Fresh sales accounted for 44 percent of the total crop, compared with 40 percent last

season. F.o.b. prices have been lower than last season's highs, and the season-average price is expected to be below last year.

As of February 1, U.S. tangerine production was expected to total 3.65 million boxes, 6 percent more than last season. Larger output was indicated for both California and Florida, but the Arizona crop remained unchanged from 1984/85. The Florida forecast was 1.15 million boxes, 10 percent above 1984/85. As of February 1, harvest in Florida was virtually complete. The California crop forecast, at 1.8 million boxes, was up 7 percent from last season, while the Arizona crop forecast was 700,000 boxes, the same as last season. Harvest is very active in Arizona and California.

As usual, more tangerines have been sold to the fresh market than for processing use. Fresh shipments from Florida through mid-February were considerably above last season's pace, and consequently, f.o.b. prices for fresh Dancy tangerines were averaging sharply lower.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Utilized production of the leading noncitrus fruit, excluding avocados, totaled 13.4 million tons in 1985, nearly the same as 1984. The greatest increases were in grapes, nectarines, and pears, which were partially offset by decreases in apples, peaches, plums,

Table 6.—Bearing acreage, U.S. fruits and tree nuts, 1978–85

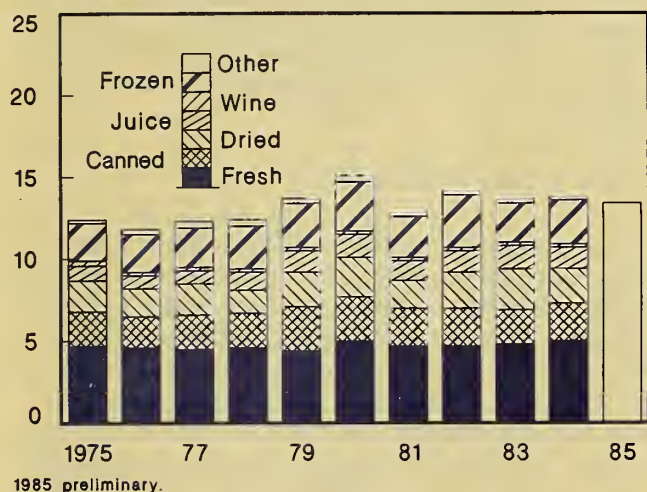
Year	Citrus fruit 1/	Major deciduous fruits 2/	Minor fruits 3/	Tree nuts 4/	Total fruits and tree nuts
1,000 acres					
1978	1,140.6	1,661.3	210.7	519.4	3,532.0
1979	1,136.0	1,649.4	218.3	538.5	3,542.2
1980	1,129.5	1,654.5	178.7	559.0	3,521.7
1981	1,298.0	1,628.6	197.9	560.9	3,685.4
1982	1,116.1	1,621.6	199.4	577.6	3,514.7
1983	1,084.0	1,693.8	204.5	598.5	3,580.8
1984	1,002.6	1,739.6	204.2	622.2	3,568.6
1985 5/	893.5	1,720.2	122.1	641.4	3,377.2

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and Temples. Acreage is for the year of harvest. 2/ Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. 3/ Avocados (except 1985), bananas, berries (until 1979), cranberries, dates, figs, kiwifruit (except 1978–79), olives, papayas, pineapples, and pomegranates. 4/ Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, pistachios, and walnuts. 5/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Noncitrus Fruits: Production and Utilization

Million short tons



pineapples, and prunes. Production gains were also registered for tart cherries, cranberries, dates, kiwifruit, and olives. The bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit during 1985 decreased slightly from a year ago, mainly reflecting sharply reduced acreage for minor fruits. Total acreage for major deciduous fruit also declined slightly, reversing the 1984 increase.

The value of utilized production of leading noncitrus fruit (excluding avocados, figs, kiwifruit, and California prunes) totaled \$3.05 billion, nearly the same as 1984, but up 2 percent from 1983. Grapes, nectarines, pears, and California plums displayed the largest increases in value, while apples, apricots, and peaches led the major decreases.

Apples

Moderately Smaller Crop

U.S. commercial apple production totaled 7.81 billion pounds in 1985, 6 percent below 1984, but 7 percent more than the 1983 crop. Of the total production, 7.72 billion pounds were utilized, 7 percent less than in 1984. There were 2.99 billion pounds utilized in the East, down 8 percent from 1984, with most States showing decreases. However, New York, the leading State in the region, utilized 1.06 billion pounds, up 4 percent. The Southeast States recorded crop declines, reflecting bad weather in the spring. In contrast, utilized production was up 35 percent in the Central States, to 1.62 billion

pounds. Larger output was recorded for most of the States. Michigan, the leading State in that region, utilized 1.1 billion pounds, up 43 percent from the previous year.

In the West, 3.11 billion pounds were produced, down 18 percent from 1984. All the States except Washington showed gains. Washington, the leading State in the Nation, produced 2.1 billion pounds, 28 percent less than the 1984 crop because of bad weather in the spring. Consequently, Washington accounted for only 27 percent of total U.S. apple production, down from 36 percent in 1984. California's crop was substantially above 1984.

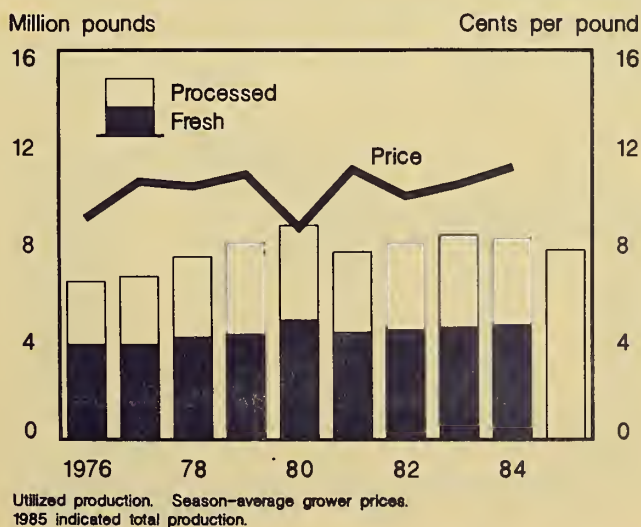
Fewer Supplies Remaining

Primarily reflecting a smaller Washington crop, stocks of fresh apples in cold storage at the beginning of February totaled 2.1 billion pounds, 14 percent less than a year ago. A sharp decrease was indicated from controlled atmosphere storage. Three-fourth of these apples were in controlled atmosphere storage, a decrease of 13 percent from a year ago. Apples in regular storage increased slightly. The decrease was primarily attributed to a 30-percent smaller stock in the Pacific region.

Prices Higher

The smaller crop and strong demand have pushed fresh apple prices generally higher than a year ago. Through mid-February, total

U.S. Apple Production, Utilization and Prices



unloads of fresh apples at the 22 major cities amounted to 662 million pounds, up slightly from last season.

As of early February, f.o.b. prices for fresh apples at most major shipping points were above a year earlier. Prices for Washington Red Delicious were particularly strong as a result of smaller supplies. At Yakima Valley-Wenatchee, Washington, f.o.b. prices were quoted at \$12.60 a tray pack for U.S. extra fancy, sizes 88-113, compared with \$11.50 last year. However, processing apple prices were contracted generally lower than in 1984. Preliminary estimates placed the 1985 U.S. season-average apple price for all uses at 10.9 cents a pound, almost 3 percent below 1984.

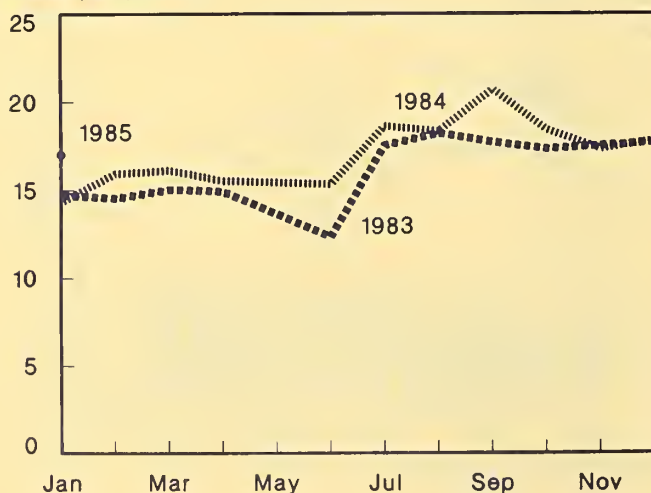
Table 7.--Apples, fresh cold storage holdings at end of the month, 1983-85

Months	1983	1984	1985
Million pounds			
January	2,443.8	2,460.5	2,464.2
February	1,892.1	1,887.5	1,858.1
March	1,321.6	1,354.4	1,372.3
April	853.6	912.2	910.4
May	426.7	396.8	485.1
June	216.3	237.8	291.2
July	68.1	97.2	132.4
August	12.0	8.9	34.4
September	1,750.9	1,235.5	1,712.2
October	3,930.0	4,154.1	3,668.3
November	3,773.5	3,808.9	3,342.4
December	2,980.1	3,171.5	2,724.7

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

Fresh Apples: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers

Cents per pound



Following higher f.o.b. prices, retail prices of Red Delicious apples have been above a year earlier since last October. In January, retail prices averaged 68.9 cents a pound, compared with 65.4 last year. With reduced remaining supplies and continued good demand, fresh apple prices are expected to stay firm.

Exports Down, Imports Up

The smaller available supplies and higher prices have caused sluggish exports of fresh apples. Exports of fresh apples through the first 6 months of 1985/86 (July-December) totaled 78,842 metric tons, a decrease of 30 percent from a year ago, with shipments to nearly every destination falling. Saudi Arabia, one of the major customers, bought only 4,896 metric tons. Most countries in the East Asia and Pacific regions also showed significant decreases. Taiwan, the leading customer in that area, reduced its purchases 2 percent. Because of the continuing appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, shipments to that country declined 20 percent. In contrast, purchases from Latin America increased moderately. Export prospects are not very favorable this season.

U.S. imports of fresh apples from almost all areas so far this season have increased from a year ago. Consequently, U.S. purchases of fresh apples totaled 54,596 metric tons for second-half 1985, up 56 percent from second-half 1984. Sharp increases were recorded for New Zealand and France. With domestic stocks well below a year ago, imports of fresh apples are likely to remain strong.

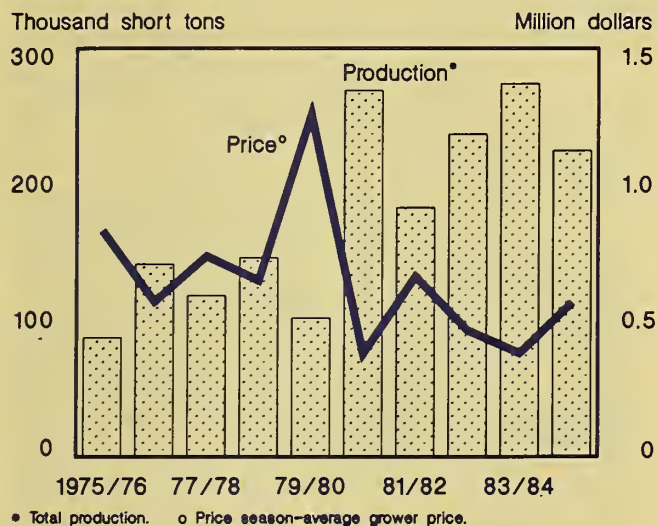
Avocados

1984/85 Crop Sharply Smaller

Production of California and Florida avocados during 1984/85 was 224,500 tons, off 18 percent from the record-high 1983/84 production. The California crop, at 195,000 tons, was 21 percent smaller and accounted for 87 percent of U.S. production. The Florida crop, at 29,500 tons, is up 9 percent, and its share of U.S. production increased from 10 to 13 percent.

Because of the smaller crop, the U.S. average grower price advanced to \$564 a ton,

U.S. Avocados: Production, Utilization, and Prices



from \$379 in 1983/84. The increase was entirely attributed to the sharp rise in prices of California avocados, to \$590 from \$370 in the previous year. In contrast, a larger Florida crop pushed prices down to \$390, from \$460 in 1983/84. Nevertheless, the total value of the crop amounted to \$127 million, up 22 percent from 1983/84. Because of sharply higher prices, California's share of the total U.S. value increased from 88 to 91 percent.

The California Avocado Commission's projection of shipments for the 1985/86 season, which began last November, is 6.5 million bushel equivalents, 16 percent below last season. The smaller crop has held shipments through mid-February well behind last season's pace. Consequently, f.o.b. prices for California avocados in Southern California in late January were quoted at \$24 for Hass varieties, sizes 32-36, 2-layer tray-pack carton, up 75 percent from a year ago. Prices are likely to fall when shipments increase seasonally, but are expected to average above last year's high.

The Avocado Administrative Committee places the February 1 forecast of Florida avocados for certified shipment during 1985/86 at 1.1 million bushels, slightly less than last season. Shipments through mid-February totaled 55 million pounds, down 2 percent from a year ago. Nevertheless, remaining supplies are less than the previous two seasons. Because of the reduced shipments, prices have been firm. In early February, f.o.b. prices for Florida avocados,

sizes 9-14, were quoted at \$5.88 a layer carton, up 42 percent from a year ago. With the smaller remaining supplies from both California and Florida, prices are expected to stay strong. The season-average price should be above last season's low level.

Bananas

Imports Rise Significantly

U.S. imports of bananas totaled 3 million metric tons during 1985, 15 percent above 1984, with larger imports recorded for Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama. Ecuador, with a 44-percent increase in shipments, replaced Costa Rica as the leading supplier. Ecuador accounted for 24 percent of total imports, compared with 19 percent in 1984. Honduras increased shipments 6 percent to 568,000 metric tons and remained the number-two supplier. Imports from Guatemala and Panama also increased sharply, up 35 and 94 percent, respectively. Altogether, imports from these four countries accounted for 63 percent of total imports in 1985.

On the other hand, imports from Nicaragua, although a very small quantity, decreased 31 percent. U.S. purchases from Costa Rica were off almost 9 percent from 1984. Colombia, a major banana-producing country, exported 6 percent less to the United States. The shortfall in Colombia was attributed to winds that damaged several plantations in November 1984, drought in the first half of 1985, labor problems, and the

Table 8.—U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, 1982-85

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985
1,000 metric tons				
Colombia	390.1	375.5	468.9	439.4
Costa Rica	519.9	580.8	585.1	534.5
Ecuador	598.8	446.2	499.6	720.4
Guatemala	252.5	212.7	182.8	246.8
Honduras	585.9	499.3	537.0	568.6
Nicaragua	37.9	61.9	68.0	46.7
Panama	172.5	221.0	177.0	343.5
Other	26.0	47.3	58.8	68.9
Total	2,583.6	2,444.7	2,577.2	2,968.8

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

black sigaloka banana disease. The disease raised production costs and caused early ripening of some fruit, rendering it unsuitable for export.

Despite larger imports, wholesale prices for bananas averaged \$6.93 a 40-pound box in 1985, up 3 percent from 1984. Following higher wholesale prices, retail prices also averaged slightly above 1984. Prices fluctuated from a low of 31.6 cents a pound in November to a high of 42.2 cents in April. However, the January retail price of bananas averaged 33.7 cents, down 4 percent from a year ago. Retail prices are expected to remain lower because of the likelihood of continued larger imports.

Grapes

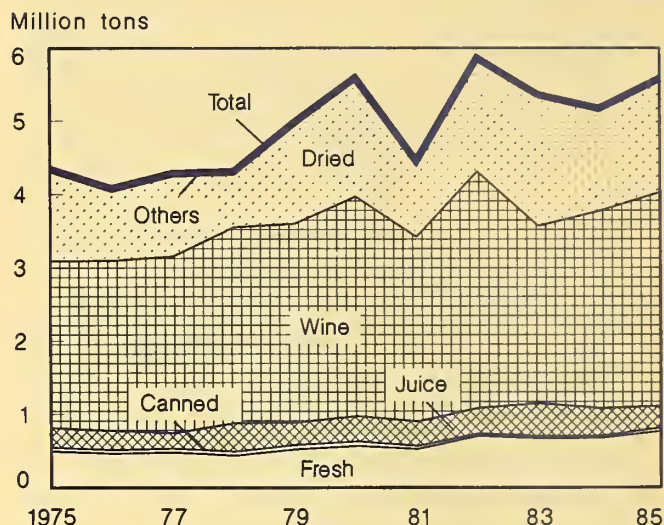
1985 Crop Was Moderately Larger

U.S. grape production during 1985 was 5.58 million tons, up 7 percent from 1984 and 1 percent higher than the 1983 crop. An 11-percent larger California crop is chiefly responsible for the U.S. total, with the continued increase in that State's bearing acreage being a major factor. The 1985 California bearing acreage is estimated at 692,000, up 3 percent from 1984, with increases shown for all varietal types.

California grape production, at 5.18 million tons, accounted for 93 percent of the U.S. crop, compared with 90 percent a year ago. Utilized production of wine variety grapes totaled 2.15 million tons, up 13 percent from the previous year. Utilized production of table varieties was 555,000 tons, 17 percent above 1984. Production utilized from raisin varieties was 2.48 million tons, up 8 percent from a year earlier.

Total production from other States, at 401,900 tons, was 23 percent below 1984, with most of the States showing decreases. New York, the second largest grape State, had a crop of 146,000 tons, down 26 percent. Washington's crop was 116,100 tons, off 31 percent. Pennsylvania production was 50,000 tons, a decrease of 17 percent. In contrast, Michigan produced 51,000 tons, up 4 percent. Of the remaining States, only Arizona produced more in 1985; all other States had smaller crops.

U.S. Grapes: Utilization



Utilization of the 1985 Crop Up

The larger crop has resulted in increased use by both fresh and processing outlets, with the share of total production for fresh market increased from 13 percent in 1984 to 13.8 percent in 1985. Nevertheless, the total value of grapes for fresh use was down 10 percent because of sharply lower prices.

Total tonnage of grapes for processing use registered an increase of 7 percent, with the largest gains shown in crushing for wine. With total tonnage crushed up 8 percent from a year earlier, about 61 percent of the total grape tonnage processed was used for crushing. The larger California wine variety grape crop probably contributed to the increased processing use. With reduced demand from wineries, larger quantities of raisin and table variety grapes were dried.

Sharply reduced concord grape production in New York, Pennsylvania, and Washington pushed the quantity of grapes crushed for juice in the United States well below 1984. In contrast, because of a larger Michigan crop, the quantity of Concord grapes crushed for juice in that State was up moderately. The 1985 grape crop used for canning, at 45,000 tons, was up 50 percent from 1984.

Prices Down

The U.S. average price for grapes for fresh use in 1985 was tentatively estimated at

\$292 a ton, down 21 percent from 1984, with prices ranging from a low of \$273 a ton in California to a high of \$968 in Arizona. Lower prices are indicated for most States. The decrease was primarily caused by a substantially larger quantity of grapes for fresh use. Total unloads of domestic table grapes through mid-February exceeded year-earlier levels by 23 percent. Most of the grapes for fresh use are from California.

U.S. grower prices for all grapes for processing use averaged \$158 a ton, down 2 percent from 1984. Lower prices were indicated for all States except Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Washington; grape prices in Michigan remained unchanged. The average price for California grapes was 3 percent lower, as lower prices for table and wine variety grapes more than offset higher prices for raisin varieties. Prices for grapes for crushing into juice averaged \$120 a ton, up \$7 from 1984, while those for crushing into wine averaged \$163, down \$11. Grapes used for canning remained unchanged at \$213 a ton.

Pears

Crop Moderately Larger in 1985

U.S. pear production in 1985 totaled 738,700 tons, up 6 percent from 1984. Virtually all the crop was utilized. The three Pacific Coast States produced 702,500 tons, 5 percent more than last season, and accounted

for 95 percent of the total crop. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States totaled 468,000 tons, an increase of 8 percent, while other pears, at 234,500 tons, were up 7 percent. Most other States reported increased production, except Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Utah.

The larger crop has resulted in increased use for both fresh and processing outlets, but fresh sales accounted for a slightly larger share of the total crop. Bartletts used for processing gained almost 6 percent in 1985, but processing's share of the crop was curtailed to 75 percent, from 77 percent a year earlier. A larger carryover of canned pears probably contributed to the reduced share for processing use.

Remaining Supplies Slightly Larger

The larger crop has contributed to a moderately increased stock of winter pears. At the beginning of February, cold storage holdings of these winter pears totaled 143 million pounds, up 6 percent from a year ago. Demand for fresh pears has been relatively strong, as total unloads through mid-February were near year-earlier levels.

Consequently, strong demand for pears and reduced supplies of apples have kept pear prices strong. In early February, f.o.b. prices for D'Anjou, sizes 90-135 at Yakima Valley, Washington, were quoted at \$14 per standard

Table 9.—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1983-85

State	1983	1984	1985	Pacific Coast	1983	1984	1985
	Short tons				Short tons		
Connecticut	1,450	1,450	1,500	Washington:			
New York	19,000	20,000	16,000	Bartlett	140,800	101,000	111,000
Pennsylvania	2,700	3,150	2,300	Other	138,000	103,000	114,000
Michigan	8,000	11,000	8,000	Total	278,800	204,000	225,000
				Oregon:			
				Bartlett	63,000	44,000	75,000
				Other	125,000	106,000	110,000
Colorado	5,300	4,550	5,900	Total	188,000	150,000	185,000
Utah	3,500	3,100	2,500	California:			
Washington	278,800	204,000	225,000	Bartlett	259,500	269,500	282,000
Oregon	188,000	150,000	185,000	Other	8,200	10,000	10,500
California	267,700	299,500	292,500	Total	267,700	299,500	292,500
				3 States:			
				Bartlett	463,300	434,500	468,000
				Other	271,200	219,000	234,500
United States	774,450	696,750	738,700	Total	734,500	653,500	702,500

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 10.--Pears, fresh cold storage holdings
at end of the month, 1983-85

Months	1983	1984	1985
1,000 pounds			
January	140,102	211,740	134,179
February	110,159	172,748	89,887
March	77,464	122,231	59,163
April	48,846	80,516	34,070
May	18,165	36,741	10,280
June	324	4,080	1,531
July	12,547	6,253	5,054
August	113,179	100,006	92,529
September	510,577	396,085	398,699
October	358,647	303,560	298,851
November	312,152	243,556	222,220
December	250,593	180,834	142,878

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

box carton, compared with \$10 a year ago. Likewise, retail prices averaged almost 8 percent higher in December than a year ago. Prices are expected to remain higher during the balance of the season.

The U.S. season-average grower price for this 1985 pear crop is tentatively estimated at \$265 a ton, up 16 percent from a year earlier. Substantially higher prices were indicated for both fresh and processing uses. Higher prices were estimated for both Bartletts and "other varieties," up 22 and 9 percent, respectively, from 1984.

PROCESSED NONCITRUS

Supplies of most processed fruit should be adequate to ample during the remainder of the 1985/86 season. The reduced shipments and larger supplies have pushed stocks of some canned fruits well above a year ago, and consequently, canners have reduced prices for some size cans. Total stocks of frozen fruit and berries in cold storage at the beginning of February were also moderately larger than last year, primarily reflecting significantly increased stocks of tart cherries and blueberries. Prices are likely to remain steady.

Supplies of dried fruit are ample. Movement of raisins has improved, and consequently, prices have strengthened. Shipments of dried prunes were down slightly, and stocks at the beginning of 1986 were moderately larger than last year. As a result, prices have been weak.

Canned

The 1985/86 pack of canned fruit is likely to show a mixed pattern, even though the packing season is not yet complete. With beginning stocks generally above the previous year's depressed levels, supplies of most canned fruit were larger at the beginning of the season. With a smaller California Clingstone peach crop, the output of canned cling peaches and mixed fruit was down from the previous season, but the pack of fruit cocktail increased significantly. A smaller California apricot crop resulted in a sharply reduced output of canned apricots. In contrast, despite a smaller crop, a considerably larger quantity of sweet cherries was canned. The output of canned tart cherries was near the previous season. Even with bigger carryin stocks, the canned pear pack was only slightly larger.

Total shipments of most canned fruit continued sluggish. However, imports of several types of canned fruits, such as peaches, pears, and mixed fruit, during the first 6 months of 1985 increased sharply from a year ago. In contrast, exports of most canned fruit continued weak, but performance varied with areas and items. Canada, usually our leading customer, reduced its purchases, partially because of the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar. Exports to the Far East remained relatively strong for some canned fruits, as market promotion benefited U.S. canned fruit sales there. Reflecting increased competition from Mediterranean countries, shipments to the EC remained weak.

After long negotiation with the United States, the EC agreed to take appropriate steps to reduce subsidies to its canned fruit processors. Starting in July 1986, the EC will cut its processors by 25 percent and by July 1987 processors will eliminate the processing element of its subsidy program.

Because of larger supplies and sluggish movement, U.S. packers have announced a price reduction for several canned fruit items. Consequently, wholesale prices in December were below a year ago. This marked the first time that canned fruit prices were below the previous year since August 1983. The BLS January Producer Price Index

continued to be slightly below a year earlier. If movement continues sluggish, prices are expected to remain lower.

Dried

Supplies of dried fruit during the balance of the season should be ample. Demand for raisins has improved, and consequently, prices have strengthened. In contrast, movement of dried prunes has been sluggish, and prices have declined somewhat.

With the larger California grape crop, raisin output this season was up slightly from the previous season. Through February 15, deliveries of raisins to handlers totaled 398,086 tons, including 60,000 tons from last year's diversion program, 22 percent above a year earlier.

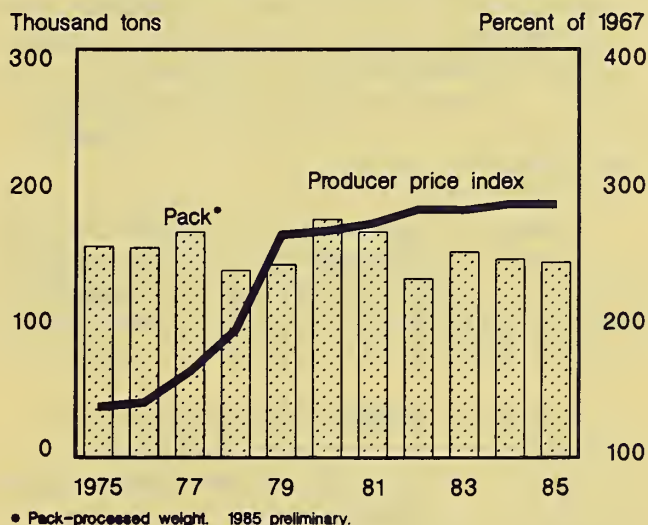
Shipments of raisins so far (August-January) have been strong. The composite total for the domestic and Canadian markets was up 4.2 percent from a year earlier, while other exports rose 15.1 percent. Larger exports were reported for almost all destinations, with shipments to the EC particularly strong. The export incentive program and the weakening dollar contributed to most of the increase. Also, even with larger crops harvested in Greece, Turkey, and Mexico, overseas raisin supplies could be still tight because of lower carryin stocks. Consequently, export competition from these countries has probably been reduced somewhat.

Strong demand has pushed raisin prices above a year ago. The BLS January Producer Price Index, at 343.4 (1967=100), was almost 9 percent above last year's depressed level.

Due to the larger carryover stocks in both free and reserve pool tonnages and the larger 1985 crop, the Raisin Administrative Committee again has approved a Raisin Diversion Program for 1986.

The output of dried prunes was 141,620 tons (natural conditions), down 2 percent from 1984. With 21 percent larger carryin stocks, total supplies of dried prunes increased 4 percent from 1984/85. Total prune shipments through December of this season were down slightly from a year ago, as an 11-percent decrease in exports more than offset 5 percent

U.S. Dried Prunes



larger domestic shipments. Exports to the EC fell substantially, while shipments to the rest of Western Europe were up slightly.

The reduced exports to the EC were probably affected by increased French exports. Although French dried prune production for 1985/86 dropped from the previous year's record, exports are forecast to remain relatively high because of large stocks carried over from 1984/85. Purchases of U.S. dried prunes by Japan, our largest customer, increased almost 10 percent during August-December 1985. Shipments to Latin America also increased during the same period. A 5-percent increase in domestic shipments was due primarily to a 19-percent gain in shipments for processing juice and concentrates.

The larger supplies and reduced shipments have placed dried prune stocks at the beginning of 1986 almost 6 percent above a year ago. Sluggish movement and increased stocks have weakened prices to levels moderately below a year ago. The BLS January Producer Price Index, at 280.6 (1967=100), was 4 percent below last year. Prices are expected to remain lower throughout the season.

Frozen

At the beginning of February, the total supply of frozen fruit and berries amounted to 647 million pounds, an increase of 4 percent

from a year ago, primarily reflecting sharply larger stocks of blueberries and tart cherries. Stocks of tart cherries were up 80 percent. Larger carryin stocks and another big pack of frozen tart cherries resulted in heavy supplies. Prices have been weak and are expected to remain so during the remainder of the season.

Stocks of blueberries were also sharply above last year. Movement has improved, but prices are not likely to advance appreciably. Larger stocks are also indicated for apples, blackberries, and sweet cherries.

Supplies of frozen strawberries in cold storage were 9 percent below last year's levels. The 1985 output of frozen strawberries in Oregon and Washington was well below 1984, while freezers in California, the leading State, received 14 percent more strawberries.

Imports of frozen strawberries during the 1984/85 season (December–November), mostly from Mexico, totaled 26,982 metric tons, up 16 percent from the previous year. However, freezing temperatures in Zamora, Mexico (a substantial portion of Mexican strawberry fields) have set back the Mexican pack start up. There might be some freeze damage, but it is too early to assess the extent. Some in the trade now expect that 1986 imports of Mexican frozen strawberries will be less than 40 million

Table 11.—Stocks of frozen fruit:
End of January, 1983–86

Frozen fruit	1983	1984	1985	1986 1/
Thousand pounds				
Apples	64,243	78,654	61,902	68,753
Apricots	7,444	6,261	9,435	5,476
Blackberries	12,994	10,295	10,883	11,397
Blueberries	27,099	51,493	44,944	54,735
Boysenberries	4,633	1,864	2,466	1,990
Cherries, tart	58,413	42,385	74,523	134,369
Cherries, sweet	8,826	11,333	12,870	13,255
Grapes	8,451	7,625	6,742	5,057
Peaches	44,998	36,700	46,399	34,961
Raspberries, red	21,737	21,028	24,458	21,228
Strawberries	120,704	171,505	152,762	138,471
Other	166,778	177,324	176,245	157,684
Total	546,320	616,467	623,629	647,376

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

pounds, down from early estimates of 50 million. Consequently, overall U.S. prices may strengthen somewhat as a result of the Mexican situation.

BERRIES

Strawberries

Production Up Slightly

The 1985 U.S. commercial strawberry crop was estimated at 1,019 million pounds, up 3 percent from 1984 because of increased acreage and higher yields. California and Florida contributed the most to the increase, with gains of 3 and 22 percent, respectively. However, California still accounted for 76 percent of the U.S. crop, the same as 1984. New York and Washington showed crop increases of 10 and 2 percent, respectively, while Oregon had a much smaller crop.

Because of the larger crop, both the fresh market and processing outlets used more strawberries in 1985. However, the portion of California strawberries marketed fresh fell from 78 to 75 percent. Consequently, slightly less than three-fourths of U.S. strawberries went to the fresh market, compared with over three-fourths of the 1984 crop. Strong demand kept grower prices moderately above 1984. The U.S. average price for strawberries for all sales was \$44.30 per cwt, compared with \$41.70 in 1984, with higher prices recorded for both fresh-market and processing uses. The total value of production amounted to \$451 million, up 9 percent from 1984.

Table 12.—U.S. strawberry imports, 1979–85

Calendar year	Fresh	Frozen
Million pounds		
1979	31.0	112.2
1980	12.7	79.7
1981	6.7	60.1
1982	4.5	34.9
1983	5.1	42.5
1984	8.8	50.9
1985	9.6	59.7

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Imports Strong

Imports of fresh strawberries in 1985 totaled 9.6 million pounds, 9 percent above 1984, while total imports of frozen strawberries were up 17 percent. Most imports of both fresh and frozen strawberries originated from Mexico. However, New Zealand has increasingly shipped fresh strawberries to the United States and has become the second largest supplier. Poland, the number-two supplier of frozen strawberries, shipped 3.8 million pounds to the United States, up 51 percent from 1984. Its share of total imports increased to 14 percent, from 11 percent in 1984.

Imports of fresh strawberries this marketing season got off to a slow start. During the first 3 months of 1985/86 (October–December), total imports decreased 2 percent from a year earlier.

1986 Winter Crop Prospects

As of January 1, Florida winter strawberry acreage for 1986 was expected to be 5,000, down 6 percent from 1985. The crop survived the December and January freezes as growers used water sprinklers for protection. Only minor bloom loss is expected. Fruit size is mostly medium to large. Light picking had started and good volumes are expected into early May, with peak supplies expected in late March.

Opening f.o.b. prices at western and central Florida were quoted at \$24 per 24 pints (medium to large), compared with \$18 a year earlier. Prices have dropped sharply with increased shipments. The December and January freezes did not affect prices. In early February, f.o.b. prices continued to fall to \$9.60, compared with \$14 a year ago. Prices are likely to fall further because California strawberries have been marketed earlier this year than last.

TREE NUTS

U.S. tree nut production in 1985, at 759,100 tons, was 12 percent less than 1984 but 32 percent more than the 1983 output. Production of filberts, pecans, and walnuts increased from 1984, while the output of almonds, macadamia nuts, and pistachios was smaller. Despite larger production of filberts

and pecans, higher grower prices are tentatively estimated. The smaller crops of macadamia nuts and pistachios have pushed overall grower prices higher. Almond prices continued to fall.

The value of 1985 utilized production of these edible nut crops, excluding walnuts, was \$532 million, off 22 percent from a year earlier but 17 percent above 1983. Crop value increased for pecans and filberts, but decreased for almonds, macadamias, and pistachios.

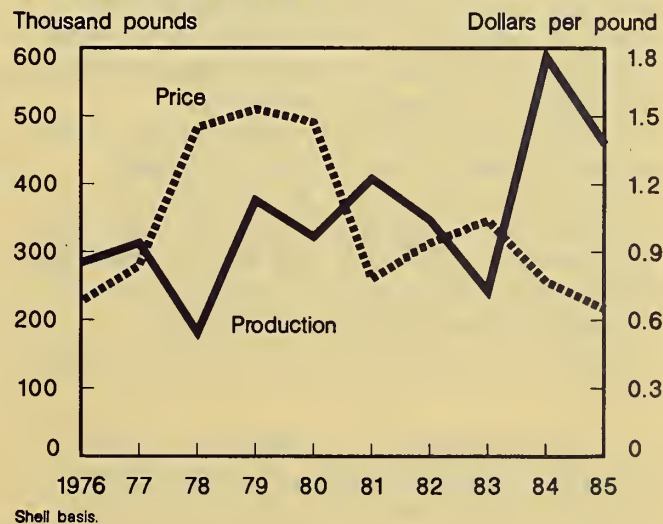
Almonds

Production Decreases Sharply

California's 1985 almond production was 460 million pounds of nut meat, 22 percent less than the record-high 1984 crop, but 90 percent above 1983. The carryin was hefty, compensating for the drop in production. Therefore, the 1985/86 almond supply should be adequate. So far this season, shipments of almonds have been strong for both domestic and export markets.

According to the Almond Board of California, export shipments during the first 7 months of 1985/86 (July–January) totaled 222 million pounds, an increase of 47 percent from a year ago. The increase was largely attributed to bigger exports to West Germany and the Soviet Union, which accounted for a combined 50 percent of the total. West

U.S. Almond Production and Prices Received by Growers



Germany is our leading customer, with a gain of 33 percent. The Soviet Union, our number-two customer, continues to increase its purchases, with a gain of 283 percent. The Soviet Union has bought U.S. almonds as substitutes for filberts, because of smaller available supplies of Turkish filberts.

U.S. almond exports to Western Europe will be affected by Spain joining the EC this year. The EC's 7-percent ad valorem tariff on Spanish almonds will be reduced 0.7 percent a year for 10 years beginning January 1, 1986. Shipments to Japan, the third largest buyer, increased 14 percent. If the U.S. dollar continues to weaken, export prospects could be very favorable.

Domestic demand has also been strong; shipments totaled 94 million pounds during July 1985-January 1986, up 15 percent from a year earlier. With the improving economy and lower prices, domestic demand prospects are very bright.

Because of the hefty carryin stocks, opening prices for almonds were below last year. However, improved demand has strengthened prices somewhat. The 1985 average grower price for shelled almonds is tentatively estimated at 65 cents a pound, compared with 77.4 cents in 1984.

Pecans

Slightly Larger Production

The preliminary 1985 estimate of U.S. pecan production is 236 million pounds, 2 percent more than the 1984 crop, but 12 percent below 1983. The larger native and seedling crop more than offset the decreased production of improved varieties. Consequently, the native and seedling crop, which accounted for 35 percent of the production, is placed at 83,200 tons, up 32 percent. Although Georgia is still a leading producer, its 1985 crop was down 21 percent from 1984. In contrast, Texas, the second largest producing State, recorded a 132-percent increase from last year's small crop.

At the beginning of February, cold storage holdings of shelled pecans, at 16 million pounds, were 34 percent below last

year's level, while in-shell holdings, at 112 million pounds, were 45 percent above a year ago. Thus, based on the sharply reduced beginning stocks and a slightly larger crop, cold storage holdings indicate that shipments have been weak. Consequently, sellers have recently lowered their prices.

The preliminary estimated season-average grower price is 69.3 cents a pound, up 11 percent from 1984. Higher prices were reported for both improved varieties and the native and seedling crop. Consequently, the larger crop, combined with higher prices, has pushed the total value of the crop to \$164 million, up from \$145 million in 1984.

Walnuts

Production Up Slightly

The preliminary production estimate for the 1985 California walnut crop is 215,000 tons (in-shell basis), 1 percent above the 1984 crop and 8 percent more than in 1983. The preliminary estimate for 1985 bearing acreage is 178,300, up slightly from 1984. The rise in bearing acreage has been one of the major factors behind the constant upturn in production. Even with a larger crop, the total supply of walnuts is not appreciably larger because of reduced carryin stocks. Movement this season through January has been relatively strong.

According to the Walnut Marketing Board, shelled walnut shipments during the first 5 months of 1985/86 (August-January) totaled 72 million pounds, up 8 percent from a year ago, with increases recorded for both domestic and export markets. Of total shipments, 66 million pounds went to the domestic market and 6 million were shipped overseas.

In contrast, shipments of in-shell walnuts during the same period totaled 124 million pounds, a decrease of 6 percent from a year ago. Reduced shipments were indicated for both domestic and export markets, down 9 and 4 percent, respectively.

Most walnut exports went to Western Europe, with the combined purchases of Spain and West Germany accounting for 29 percent of all shelled walnut exports and 64 percent of the in-shell total. Combined shipments of shelled walnuts to these two countries

increased 138 percent from a year ago, while shipments of in-shell walnuts were down slightly. Exports have been strong because of the smaller French crop and the weakening U.S. dollar. France has consistently been an active competitor in the walnut market, with other EC members as its major customers.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1985 filbert crop was a record-high 24,000 tons, 79 percent more than 1984 production and nearly three times larger than the small 1983 crop. The larger crop was due to increased acreage and higher yield. A recent survey by the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service showed total filbert acreage at 25,490 in Oregon and Washington during December-March 1985, up 16 percent from 1980/81.

Because of larger crops from the United States and Italy, world filbert production in 1985 was up 21 percent. However, Turkey reported another shortfall in its crop. Therefore, Turkey's exports are expected to be down 12 percent. Consequently, U.S. imports of filberts, mostly from Turkey, during the first 5 months of 1985/86 (August-December) were down 22 percent from a year ago. The reduced imports and smaller carryin stocks have made U.S. filbert prices strong, even with a larger crop. The 1985 season-average grower price was preliminarily estimated at \$686 a ton, up 10 percent from 1984.

The California pistachio crop totaled 27.1 million pounds, in-shell basis, 57 percent less than the 1984 crop, but 3 percent above 1983. Of this total, 22.6 million pounds, or 83

percent, were marketable in-shell. The reduced production was primarily due to the alternate bearing characteristic of the crop. Production potential is expected to continue to increase in the years ahead, because bearing acreage will continue to rise. In response to the smaller crop, grower prices were very strong. The 1985 season-average price was \$1.32 a pound, compared with 98 cents in 1984.

Imports of pistachios (in-shell), mostly from Iran, totaled 8,892 metric tons during August 1984-December 1985, up 42 percent from a year earlier. Because of the continued increase in imports of Iranian pistachios, the California Pistachio Commission and a number of individual California growers asked the International Trade Commission (ITC) to conduct a hearing on the dumping of Iranian pistachios on the U.S. market. As a result of the investigation, the ITC has tentatively ruled that the exported pistachio nuts are subsidized by the Government of Iran and a countervailing duty of 56.86 percent of the value of Iranian pistachios exported to the United States will be imposed. The ITC must make a recommendation to the President regarding to the duty increase by March 5.

Utilized production from the 1985 Hawaiian macadamia nut crop was 37 million pounds, 2 percent below 1984, but 2 percent more than 1983. The season-average price rose slightly to 70 cents a pound. Despite the smaller crop, production potential is still expected to rise in the years ahead, because bearing acreage is likely to continue to increase. The 1984 bearing acreage was 12,000, up 13 percent from 1983.

Prices and Shipments During Prorate and
Prorate Suspension for the California-Arizona
Navel Orange Federal Marketing Order
by
Nicholas J. Powers*

Abstract: In the midst of the 1984/85 marketing season, with navel orange prices exceeding parity due to a short crop, the handler prorate provision of the Federal marketing order for California-Arizona navel oranges was suspended for the remainder of the season. Standard statistical tests were used to determine whether there were any significant differences between the average level and variation of navel orange prices and shipments between the prorate suspension period and the prorated periods. The analysis indicated that during the suspension, observed in a season with short navel orange supplies, average prices at f.o.b., wholesale, and retail were greater and statistically significant. Wholesale prices were less variable in New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles and significantly less variable in New York and Chicago, but there was no consistent pattern of increasing or decreasing price variability at other points in the marketing channel. During the suspension average weekly fresh domestic shipments were slightly greater but not statistically significant, and average weekly export shipments were slightly less but not statistically significant. Average weekly processing shipments were less and statistically significant. The variability of weekly shipments was also less for fresh domestic, export, and processing markets, but statistically significant only for processing. The analysis limited to one season with short supplies should not be used to infer the effects of a prorate suspension under normal supplies and/or longer duration.

Keywords: Marketing orders, handler prorate suspension, prices, shipments, California-Arizona navel oranges.

Introduction

The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (AMAA), as amended, allows growers of selected commodities to collectively market their products in interstate commerce. The intent of the AMAA is to improve the coordination of supply and demand, thus promoting stability and enhancing grower returns toward parity.

Federal Marketing Order No. 907 for California-Arizona navel oranges was approved in 1953. This order authorizes handler prorates, size standards, and marketing research. The handler prorate is a volume control provision designed to regulate the quantity of navel oranges entering the fresh domestic market (the continental U.S.

and Canada) each week. Management of weekly shipment flows is intended to provide continuity and stability of intraseasonal shipments and prices.

In the midst of the 1984/85 season, with navel orange prices exceeding parity because of short fresh orange supplies and the freeze in Florida and Texas, the Secretary of Agriculture suspended the handler prorate provision for the remainder of the season.^{1/} The suspension was controversial. Some industry members argued it would cause erratic navel orange prices and shipments. Several consumer organizations argued that the suspension would increase fresh domestic shipments and, consequently, lower navel orange prices.

Standard statistical tests were used to determine whether there were any significant differences between the average level and variation of navel orange prices and shipments

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between the prorated suspension period and the prorated periods.^{2/} The analysis does not determine income effects of the suspension, nor does it determine the value of prices and shipments had there not been a suspension.

Data Description

The data for the analysis were for the weeks following the prorated suspension (February 7) during the 1984/85 season and two periods when the prorated was in effect. The two prorated periods were the 1979/80-1983/84 and 1981/82 seasons. Average fresh orange supplies during the 1979/80-1983/84 period are representative of normal supplies (table 1). Although total fresh orange supplies were 15 percent greater, the short navel orange supplies during 1981/82 were closer to the 1984/85 season. Significant differences in the average level and variation of prices and shipments during the 1984/85 and 1979/80-1983/84 periods were probably due to several factors, including different navel orange supplies, competing fresh orange supplies, and the suspension.

Before beginning the discussion of the statistical results for significant differences in the level and variation of prices and

shipments, it is important to have an idea of the general magnitude of the levels and variation of prices and shipments during the various periods. The level and variation of deflated fresh and processing monthly prices were greater during the suspension period than during either prorated periods (table 2). Also, during the suspension, the average weekly industry shipment to the fresh domestic market was greater and its variation was smaller; the average and variation of weekly industry fresh export and processing shipments were less. The statistical analysis, discussed in the next section, provides a more formal procedure to determine whether these observed differences in the levels and variation of prices and shipments were statistically significant.

For the statistical tests to indicate the impact of the prorated suspension, the suspension and prorated periods must be otherwise identical. Because of short orange supplies, among other factors during 1984/85, the suspension and prorated periods are not identical. Consequently, it is difficult to fully assess the impacts of the suspension. To complicate the problem, the statistical tests used are conditional on several assumptions which are seldom fully satisfied.^{3/}

Table 1.—U.S. fresh orange supplies during the winter seasons of the prorated periods, 1979/80-1983/84 and 1981/82, and the prorated suspension period, 1984/85

Period	Crop	Quantity 1/
		(100,000 lbs.)
<u>Prorated</u>		
1979/80-1983/84	California-Arizona navels	26,726
	Florida early, navels, and mid-season	5,075
	Texas	2,207
	U.S.	34,008
1981/82	California-Arizona navels	20,804
	Florida early, navels, and mid-season	4,436
	Texas	2,822
	U.S.	28,062
<u>Prorate suspension</u>		
1984/85	California-Arizona navels	20,317
	Florida early, navels, and mid-season	3,976
	Texas	0
	U.S.	24,293

1/ Data from the Statistical Reporting Service, USDA.

Table 2.—California-Arizona navel oranges: Means and standard deviations of prices and shipments during prorated periods of 1979/80–1983/84 and 1981/82, and during the prorated suspension period of 1984/85 1/

Variable	Unit 2/	Period	Mean	Std. dev.
Deflated fresh f.o.b. price 3/	\$/carton	1979/80–1983/84	3.93	2.34
		1981/82	5.68	2.42
		1984/85	8.48	2.66
Deflated processing f.o.b. price 3/	\$/carton	1979/80–1983/84	–0.42	0.61
		1981/82	–0.76	1.12
		1984/85	1.01	0.36
Fresh domestic shipments 4/	1,000 cartons	1979/80–1983/84	1,230	730
		1981/82	1,268	818
		1984/85	1,332	696
Fresh export shipments 4/	1,000 cartons	1979/80–1983/84	156	121
		1981/82	144	110
		1984/85	126	98
Processing shipments 4/	1,000 cartons	1979/80–1983/84	758	485
		1981/82	438	287
		1984/85	280	175

1/ Data are for the period subsequent to the effective prorated suspension to the end of the season.
2/ Carton = 37–1/2 pounds. 3/ Monthly prices by the Statistical Reporting Service and deflated by the index of prices received by farmers for all farm commodities, 1977=100. 4/ Weekly shipment data from the Navel Orange Administrative Committee.

Empirical Findings

Prices

Prices were collected at five levels in the navel orange distribution channel. Monthly California fresh and processing estimated-on-tree (e.o.t.) and packinghouse-door (p.h.d.) navel orange prices reflected grower prices before and after picking. Free-on-board (f.o.b.) prices reflected handler selling prices from the major navel orange-producing areas—southern and central California. Midweek f.o.b. prices were further disaggregated into first and choice grades, the two major grades of fresh navel oranges, and by the major fruit sizes—56 (large), 72, 88, and 113 (small). Midweek prices for first grade fresh navel oranges sizes 48 through 113, were from three major regional wholesale markets—New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Monthly retail prices were for all fresh navel oranges sold in the United States. Retail prices were deflated by the Consumer Price Index for food; wholesale prices were deflated by the Wholesale Price Index for fresh fruits and

vegetables; and f.o.b., p.h.d., and e.o.t. prices were deflated by prices received by farmers for all commodities.

The test results, using the 1979/80–1984/85 data (table 3, column 5), indicate that for all of the 32 price series analyzed, average prices were greater during the suspension and 27 were significantly greater. However, greater average prices during the suspension were likely a consequence of the small California-Arizona navel orange crop and the Florida and Texas fresh orange crops of 1984/85, and not because of the suspension.

A comparison of average central California f.o.b. shipper prices, using data from the short-crop 1981/82 and 1984/85 seasons (table 4, column 5), indicates that navel orange prices were higher following the suspension in 1984/85 than during the corresponding prorated period in 1981/82. The higher prices during 1984/85 were probably not related to the suspension, but rather to the smaller supplies of competing fresh oranges (table 1). The results suggest that a

suspension with a short crop similar to that of 1984/85 would probably not depress prices.

Overall, the price variability observed during the suspension is mixed and dependent on the specific level in the food distribution channel. The findings, using the 1979/80-1984/85 data (table 3, column 6),

suggest that wholesale prices were more stable (only significant in three of the six price series) during the suspension. However, the results of the f.o.b. shipper, p.h.d., and e.o.t. price series were inconclusive. The findings, using the single available f.o.b. price series for 1981/82 and 1984/85 (table 4, column 6), indicate statistically significant

Table 3.--Comparison of average and variability in California-Arizona navel orange prices: 1984/85 prorated-suspension period and comparable 1979/80-1983/84 period

Price series 1/	Use	Grade	Fruit size	Deflated price 8/	
				Average	Variability
Retail	Fresh	--	--	S*	S
New York City, wholesale	Fresh	First	(48-113)	S*	P*
Chicago, wholesale	Fresh	First	56	S	P*
			72	S*	P
			88	S*	P
			113	S*	P
Los Angeles, wholesale	Fresh	First	(56-113)	S*	P*
California, f.o.b.	Fresh			S*	S*
Central California, f.o.b.	Fresh	First	56	S*	P
			72	S*	P
			88	S*	S*
			113	S*	S
			138	S*	P
Southern California, f.o.b.	Fresh	First	56	S*	P*
			72	S*	P*
			88	S*	P*
			113	S*	P*
			138	S*	P*
Central California, f.o.b.	Fresh	Choice	56	S*	S
			72	S*	S*
			88	S*	S*
			113	S*	S*
			138	S*	S
Southern California, f.o.b.	Fresh	Choice	56	S	P*
			72	S*	P
			88	S	P*
			113	S	P*
			138	S	P*
California, p.h.d.	Fresh			S*	S
California, p.h.d.	Processing			S*	P
California, e.o.t.	Fresh			S*	S
California, e.o.t.	Processing			S*	S

1/ Sources monthly retail prices, the Bureau of Labor Statistics; midweek wholesale prices for New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles, Federal-State Market News Service; monthly California free-on-board (f.o.b.) prices, Statistical Reporting Service; midweek central California and southern California free-on-board (f.o.b.) prices, Statistical Reporting Service; monthly California packinghouse-door (p.h.d.) and equivalent-on-tree (e.o.t.) prices, Statistical Reporting Service. 2/ The "P" or "S" indicates whether average prices or variance of price during the respective prorated or prorated suspension period were greater. An asterisk ("*") with a "P" or "S" indicates whether average prices or variance of price during the prorated or prorated suspension period, respectively, were significantly greater at the 5-percent level.

Table 4.—Comparison of average and variability in California-Arizona navel orange prices:
1984/85 prorate-suspension period and comparable 1981/82 period

Price series 1/	Use	Grade	Fruit size	Deflated price 2/	
				Average	Variability
Central California, f.o.b.	Fresh	First	56	S*	S*
			72	S*	S*
			88	S*	S*
			113	S*	S*
			138	S*	S*

1/ Midweek central California and southern California free-on-board (f.o.b.) prices from the Statistical Reporting Service. 2/ The "P" or "S" indicates whether average prices or variance of price during the respective prorate or prorate suspension period were greater. An asterisk ("*") with a "P" or "S" indicates whether average prices or variance of price during the prorate or prorate suspension period, respectively, were significantly greater at the 5-percent level.

greater price variability (significant in all five cases) during the suspension.

Shipments

Weekly navel orange shipments into the fresh domestic, fresh export, and processing markets for districts 1 (central California), 2 (southern California), and 4 (northern California), and for the entire industry were analyzed for effects during the suspension.^{4/} The results of the average and variability tests for navel orange shipments are summarized in tables 5 and 6, respectively.

Average weekly shipments into the fresh domestic market, the major fresh utilization channel, were greater, while those into the processing market were significantly lower during the suspension than during the 1979/80–1983/84 prorate period (table 5, column 3). Although average weekly fresh domestic shipments were greater during the suspension, in none of the cases were the results significant. The average weekly fresh export, the minor fresh utilization channel, and processing shipments were less (significant in four of six cases) during the suspension.

The test results, using the 1981/82 and 1984/85 shipment data (table 6, column 3) for the industry and for district 1 (the major producing area) are consistent with the preceding findings. However, the results were not consistent in district 2, a minor producing area.

Test results, using both the 1979/80–1984/85 data (table 5, column 4) and

1981/82 and 1984/85 data (table 6, column 4), indicate that the variability in weekly fresh domestic, fresh export, and processing shipments tended to be greater (9 of 18 cases were significant) during the prorate. During the suspension, weekly shipments into the three utilizations were more stable.

Summary and Conclusion

The higher average California-Arizona navel orange price following the 1984/85 prorate suspension, compared with the average price during the 1979/80–1983/84 prorated period, is attributed largely to the short navel orange supply and limited quantities of competing fresh oranges during the season.

A comparison of weekly California-Arizona navel orange price variation during the suspension with those during both previous prorated periods suggests that the average weekly wholesale price was more stable during the suspension. The stability of prices at other levels of the marketing channel were not significantly different following the suspension.

California-Arizona navel orange average weekly shipments for processing during the suspension, compared to those during previous prorated periods declined significantly, while fresh domestic shipments increased (but not significantly), and fresh export shipments decreased (but not significantly). The weekly variability of fresh domestic, export, and processing shipments was greater during the previous prorated periods than during the suspension.

Overall, the analysis indicated that during the suspension, observed in a season with short navel orange supplies, average prices at f.o.b., wholesale, and retail were greater and statistically significant. Wholesales prices were less variable in New York City, Chicago, and Los Angeles and significantly less variable in New York City and Chicago, but there was no consistent pattern of increasing or decreasing price variability at other points in the marketing channel. During the suspension average weekly fresh domestic shipments were slightly greater but not significant and average weekly export shipments were slightly less but not statistically significant. Average weekly processing shipments were less and statistically significant. The variability of weekly shipments was also less for fresh domestic, export, and processing markets, but statistically significant only for processing.

The analysis in this paper is based on a limited-duration prorate suspension with short supplies of navel and other oranges. Consequently, the analysis should not be used to infer the price and shipment effects of a suspension under normal navel orange supplies or longer duration, or both. The price and shipment effects of a suspension with normal orange supplies or a suspension of longer duration may or may not differ from those identified for the 1984/85 prorate suspension. Of interest to the navel orange industry, consumers, and policymakers would be an analysis identifying the direction and magnitude of long-term navel orange price, shipment, and market structure changes with a continuation in a handler prorate suspension.

Footnotes

1. In recent years, it has been the Department of Agriculture's policy to suspend the handler prorate provision after 80 percent of the navel orange crop had been marketed. At the time the 1984/85 prorate suspension became effective, 48 percent of the crop remained to be marketed. Thus, the 1984/85 season marked the first occasion since the inception of the order that a relatively large percentage of the crop was marketed without prorate.
2. The statistical test for testing the null hypothesis that the variances of two

normally distributed random variables are equal is:

$$F(N^P - 1, N^S - 1) = \frac{V(X^P)}{V(X^S)} \text{ if } V(X^P) > V(X^S) \text{ or}$$

$$F(N^S - 1, N^P - 1) = \frac{V(X^S)}{V(X^P)} \text{ if } V(X^S) > V(X^P)$$

Where: F is the calculated F-test; N^P and N^S are the number of observations in the prorate and prorate suspension periods; $V(X^P)$ and $V(X^S)$ are the variances of the random variable during the prorate and prorate suspension periods.

If the variances of the two variables are not significantly different then the appropriate statistical test for testing the null hypothesis that the means of two normally distributed variables are equal is:

$$t(N^S + N^P - 2) = \frac{\frac{(N^S + N^P)^{1/2}}{\left(\frac{1}{N^S} + \frac{1}{N^P}\right)^{1/2}}}{\frac{(\bar{X}^S - \bar{X}^P)}{(SSR(X^S) + SSR(X^P))^{1/2}}}$$

Where: t is the calculated t-test; \bar{X}^P and \bar{X}^S are the means of the random variables during the prorate and prorate suspension periods; $SSR(X^P)$ and $SSR(X^S)$ are the sum of squared residuals of the random variables during the prorate and prorate suspension periods.

The statistical test used for testing the null hypothesis that the means of two normally distributed random variables are equal when the variances of the two random variables are significantly different is:

$$t(N^S + N^P - 2) = \frac{(N^S + N^P - 2)^{1/2}}{\left(\frac{1}{N^S} + \frac{K}{N^P} \right)^{1/2}} \frac{(\bar{X}^S - \bar{X}^P)}{(SSR(X^S) + SSR(X^P / K))^{1/2}}$$

Where: $K = SSR(X^P) / SSR(X^S)$, $K > 0$.

period are statistically independent of each other, have equal variance, and have a normal (bell-shaped) distribution. The values of test results could be significantly affected if these assumptions are not met. For example, time series data are typically not strictly independent (autocorrelated). However, various graphs and measures of independence (autocorrelation) of the price and shipment data used in the analysis did not indicate any pronounced dependencies.

Reference: DeGroot, Morris H., Probability and Statistics, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc., 1975.

3. The F and t-tests used in the analysis assume that the observations in each

4. The effects of the prorate suspension on district 3 (Arizona) shipments are not considered because, when the prorate suspension became effective, district 3 had completed its marketing of navel oranges.

Table 5.—Comparison of average and variability in California-Arizona navel orange shipments: 1984/85 prorate-suspension period and comparable 1979/80-1983/84 period

Shipment series 1/		Shipment 2/	
		Average	Variability
Industry	Fresh domestic	S	P
	Export	P	P
	Processing	P*	P*
District 1	Fresh domestic	S	P
	Export	P*	P*
	Processing	P*	P*
District 2	Fresh domestic	S	P
	Export	P	S
	Processing	P*	P*
District 4	Fresh domestic	P	P*
	Exports	—	—
	Processing	—	—

1/ Weekly shipment data are from the Navel Orange Administrative Committee. 2/ The "P" or "S" indicates whether average weekly shipments or variance of weekly shipments during the respective prorate or prorate suspension period were greater. An asterisk ("*") with a "P" or "S" indicates whether average weekly shipments or variance of weekly shipments during the prorate or prorate suspension period, respectively, were significantly greater at the 5-percent level.

Table 6.—Comparison of average and variability in California-Arizona navel orange shipments:
1984/85 prorated-suspension period and comparable 1981/82 period

Shipment series 1/		Shipment 2/	
		Average	Variability
Industry	Fresh domestic	S	P
	Export	P	P
	Processing	P*	P*
District 1	Fresh domestic	S	P
	Export	P*	P*
	Processing	P*	P*
District 2	Fresh domestic	P	S*
	Export	S	
	Processing	S	P
District 4	Fresh domestic	--	--
	Export	--	--
	Processing	--	--

1/ Weekly shipment data are from the Navel Orange Administrative Committee. 2/ The "P" or "S" indicates whether average weekly shipments or variance of weekly shipments during the respective prorated or prorated suspension period were greater. An asterisk ("*") with a "P" or "S" indicates whether average weekly shipments or variance of weekly shipments during the prorated or prorated suspension period, respectively, were significantly greater at the 5-percent level.

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Table 13.—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, 1983-85

Commodity and crop year	Production		Utilization 1/							
	Total	Utilized 2/	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)						
				Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for			
							Wine	Juice	Oil	
1,000 short tons										
Apricots:										
1983	93.8	93.8	10.6	43.8	11.0	--	--	--	28.2	83.3
1984	127.2	117.1	15.8	66.8	11.5	--	--	--	22.5	101.3
1985	131.5	106.3	20.0	61.0	12.0	--	--	--	13.0	86.4
Bananas:										
1983	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984	4.5	4.5	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	2.9	2.9	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cherries, sweet:										
1983	181.2	168.8	95.1	11.1	--	45.3	--	--	--	73.7
1984	181.8	164.3	90.5	9.4	--	50.5	--	--	--	73.8
1985	132.9	126.9	53.4	11.3	--	51.4	--	--	--	73.5
Cherries, tart:										
1983	77.3	76.8	2.7	18.7	52.6	--	--	--	--	74.2
1984	135.8	128.0	4.0	36.8	83.3	--	--	--	--	124.0
1985	143.1	140.1	3.8	30.5	103.4	--	--	--	--	136.3
Dates:										
1983	17.0	17.0	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984	22.5	22.5	22.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	24.1	24.1	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Figs:										
1983	34.0	34.0	5/9	--	--	--	--	--	33.2	33.2
1984	36.5	36.5	5/20	--	--	--	--	--	34.5	34.5
1985	32.9	32.9	5/14	--	--	--	--	--	31.5	31.5
Grapes:										
1983	5,505.7	5,360.2	671.1	35.0	--	2,422.7	446.4	--	1,785.0	4,689.1
1984	5,193.9	5,169.8	676.9	30.0	--	2,693.2	376.2	--	1,393.5	4,492.9
1985	5,581.9	5,581.8	773.2	45.0	--	2,918.1	296.5	--	1,549.0	4,808.6
Kiwifruit:										
1983	13.5	11.5	11.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1984	18.0	16.6	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985	20.4	18.4	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nectarines:										
1983	185.0	185.0	183.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
1984	183.0	183.0	182.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
1985	211.0	211.0	209.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0

Olive:												
1983	61.0	61.0	.4	6/60.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7/.6	60.6
1984	90.6	90.6	.4	6/89.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	7/.5	90.2
1985	99.0	99.0	.5	6/97.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	7/1.1	98.5
Papayas:												
1983	30.7	30.7	23.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.6
1984	40.3	40.3	33.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8
1985	30.0	30.0	24.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Peaches:												
1983	927.7	876.9	483.6	337.7	32.2	--	--	--	--	--	18.0	393.4
1984	1,329.7	1,234.0	643.5	514.3	44.5	--	--	--	--	--	14.0	590.5
1985	1,074.2	1,023.7	463.9	490.9	46.7	--	--	--	--	--	16.3	559.8
Pears:												
1983	774.7	774.5	384.5	8/383.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	390.0
1984	709.6	696.8	324.1	8/368.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	372.7
1985	738.9	738.7	347.9	8/382.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.5	390.8
Pineapples:												
1983	722.0	722.0	120.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	602.0
1984	600.0	600.0	119.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	481.0
1985	565.0	565.0	125.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440.0
California plums:												
1983	158.5	158.5	155.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
1984	225.0	225.0	221.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0
1985	166.5	166.5	(9)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(9)
California prunes:												
1983	464.0	464.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	464.0	464.0
1984	444.0	444.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	444.0	444.0
1985	445.3	445.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	445.3	445.3
Other prunes & plums 4/:												
1983	51.2	49.2	30.0	9.4	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	19.2
1984	52.0	51.0	28.2	11.4	.6	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	22.8
1985	50.7	46.7	21.7	14.4	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	25.0
Strawberries:												
1983	446.8	446.8	292.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	154.1
1984	495.5	495.5	374.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	121.4
1985	509.4	509.4	377.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	132.4

1/ For all items except bananas and California apricots, dates, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Some totals do not add due to rounding. 3/ Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc.; and olives, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures. 4/ Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. 5/ Includes canned figs. 6/ Includes chopped, sliced, and other cures. 7/ Includes oil and frozen; 1983 includes oil only. 8/ Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried; other, excluding California dried pears, uses not published by States to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 9/ Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included in total.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual and Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 14.—Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season-average prices per unit received by growers, 1984 and 1985

Commodity	Unit	1984			1985 1/		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
Dollars							
NONCITRUS: 2/							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.155	5/111.00	0.112	(6)	(6)	0.109
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	496.00	281.00	308.00	501.00	210.00	268.00
Avocados 3/	Ton	564.00	—	564.00	(6)	—	(6)
Avocados, California 3/	Ton	590.00	—	590.00	(6)	—	(6)
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.300	—	.300	.310	—	.310
Cherries, sweet	Ton	799.00	377.00	609.00	1,192.00	515.00	800.00
Cherries, tart	Lb.	.442	.244	.250	.334	.240	.243
Cranberries	Bbl.	54.90	54.40	54.50	(7)	(7)	(7)
Dates, California	Ton	816.00	—	816.00	924.00	—	924.00
Figs, California	Ton	442.00	279.00	288.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Grapes	Ton	371.00	162.00	189.00	292.00	158.00	177.00
Grapes, California	Ton	348.00	163.00	189.00	273.00	158.00	175.00
Kiwifruit, California	Ton	1,068.00	—	1,068.00	(6)	—	(6)
Nectarines, California	Ton	316.00	70.00	316.00	324.00	42.00	321.00
Olives, California	Ton	500.00	552.00	552.00	500.00	465.00	465.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.131	.031	.114	.166	.020	.140
Peaches	Lb.	.161	5/192.00	.130	.207	5/ 209.00	.151
Pears	Ton	300.00	8/168.00	229.00	339.00	8/ 201.00	265.00
Pineapples, Hawaii	Ton	400.00	88.00	150.00	404.00	90.00	159.00
Plums, California	Ton	216.00	15.00	212.00	(9)	(9)	514.00
Pomegranates, California	Ton	(9)	(9)	106.00	(9)	(9)	241.00
Prunes, California	Ton	—	693.00	693.00	—	(6)	(6)
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	266.00	138.00	*208.00	329.00	152.00	234.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.490	.193	.417	.526	.204	.443
CITRUS: 4/							
Oranges	Box	10.06	6.76	7.69	12.14	8.72	9.78
Tangerines	Box	10.57	2.72	7.78	18.29	4.14	14.08
Grapefruit	Box	5.54	2.77	4.10	7.83	3.51	5.31
Lemons	Box	10.37	0.58	5.91	12.57	1.96	6.79
Limes	Box	19.40	2.22	11.67	17.40	3.06	11.71
Tangelos	Box	6.90	5.88	6.33	12.80	8.00	9.96
Templets	Box	10.30	6.38	7.41	12.30	7.11	8.11
TREE NUTS:							
Almonds, California	Lb.	—	—	.774	—	—	.650
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	621.00	—	—	686.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	—	—	.692	—	—	.700
Pistachios	Lb.	—	—	.980	—	—	1.320
Pecans, all	Lb.	—	—	.623	—	—	.693
Improved	Lb.	—	—	.682	—	—	.802
Native and seedling	Lb.	—	—	.466	—	—	.493
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	—	—	730.00	—	—	(6)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery point returns for California, and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 3/ 1984, indicated 1984/85. 4/ Equivalent packinghouse door 1984, indicated 1983/84. 5/ Dollars per ton. 6/ Data available July 10, 1986. 7/ Data available August 19, 1986. 8/ Excludes dried pears. 9/ Missing data not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices, and Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 15.--Fruit for processing: Season-average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1983-85 1/

Fruit, use, and States	1983	1984	1985	Fruit, use, and States	1983	1984	1985
Apricots:		Dollars		Grapes--		Dollars	
Canning:				California (Cont'd):			
California	278.00	280.00	215.00	Dried (fresh basis)	132.00	152.00	(4)
Freezing:				Wine	188.00	169.00	160.00
California	272.00	296.00	191.00	Peaches, clingstone:			
Drying:				Canning:			
California (fresh basis) ..	291.00	274.00	235.00	California	180.00	201.00	221.00
Cherries, tart:				Peaches, freestone:			
Processing, all:				Canning:			
New York	920.00	442.00	504.00	Pennsylvania	218.00	216.00	232.00
Pennsylvania	900.00	480.00	480.00	California	166.00	170.00	172.00
Michigan	982.00	496.00	484.00	Freezing:			
Wisconsin	992.00	466.00	388.00	California	182.00	148.00	149.00
Cherries, sweet:				Drying:			
Processing, all:				California (fresh basis)	118.00	100.00	104.00
New York	369.00	360.00	464.00				
Michigan	418.00	373.00	473.00	Pears, Bartlett:			
Canning:				Canning:			
Washington	570.00	527.00	714.00	Washington	131.00	178.00	187.00
Oregon	646.00	667.00	742.00	California	137.00	182.00	232.00
Michigan	424.00	398.00	474.00	Drying:			
Brining:				California (fresh basis)	90.00	117.00	136.00
Washington	407.00	245.00	534.00	Prunes and plums:			
Oregon	389.00	425.00	550.00	Canning:			
Idaho	440.00	(3)	(3)	Michigan	127.00	203.00	238.00
Michigan	400.00	366.00	478.00				
Figs--California				Prunes:			
All processing	200.00	279.00	(4)	Drying (fresh basis)			
Grapes--California 2/				California	208.00	231.00	(4)
All processing	164.00	163.00	158.00				

1/ Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. 2/ All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis). 3/ Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. 4/ To be published July 10, 1986.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 16.--Fresh fruit: Consumer price indexes, United States, by months, 1983-86

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1967=100)												
Apples: (pound)												
1983	244.2	244.0	249.3	259.9	266.4	281.4	287.5	310.0	320.0	271.8	265.9	270.0
1984	277.0	287.9	298.6	299.3	298.8	315.5	329.9	341.8	337.9	298.0	302.8	297.5
1985	304.1	318.5	321.4	328.8	333.9	342.7	347.9	343.2	324.9	307.5	316.8	320.4
1986	333.2											
Bananas: (pound)												
1983	241.3	254.0	257.1	295.1	312.5	318.1	325.2	291.0	278.2	272.8	233.1	230.0
1984	244.3	263.2	264.1	275.2	251.1	277.9	271.8	257.0	249.9	242.1	234.9	225.9
1985	248.6	268.9	281.6	301.2	277.0	285.7	249.1	257.2	260.0	242.0	222.0	226.5
1986	240.1											
Oranges: (dozen)												
1983	292.2	286.3	299.1	301.3	297.2	309.1	347.9	359.8	337.0	299.0	307.8	283.4
1984	301.3	303.0	309.6	309.5	344.8	452.5	486.5	530.8	553.6	538.4	473.6	428.0
1985	429.7	448.6	437.4	444.3	484.8	473.1	474.7	481.1	462.9	433.2	399.7	388.2
1986	387.0											

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 17.--Selected wholesale canned fruit and juice indexes, United States, by months, 1984-86

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1967=100)												
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce												
(No. 303 can)												
1984	250.9	256.0	256.5	256.5	254.4	254.9	255.2	265.5	262.5	262.5	267.4	266.5
1985	268.0	266.5	266.3	265.1	263.9	264.0	260.3	264.4	263.9	260.5	262.1	258.5
1986	260.6											
Peaches												
(No. 2 1/2 can)												
1984	315.5	326.2	317.9	306.4	317.9	323.2	322.7	322.7	303.3	328.4	319.1	319.1
1985	333.3	322.1	336.6	329.0	325.7	338.8	340.3	339.3	325.6	324.6	315.3	315.3
1986	324.1											
Pears												
(No. 2 1/2 can)												
1984	234.0	238.7	238.1	239.3	237.3	238.4	238.4	238.4	241.0	256.0	259.8	262.3
1985	262.3	262.3	262.3	262.3	262.3	262.3	267.5	267.5	267.5	N.P.	253.8	253.8
1986	253.8											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple												
(32 oz. bottle)												
1984	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	368.3	368.3
1985	368.3	368.3	368.3	368.3	368.3	369.9	369.9	369.9	367.0	367.0	367.0	370.0
1986	369.9											
Pineapple												
(No. 3 can)												
1984	522.1	529.1	515.3	529.1	529.1	515.3	529.1	517.6	529.1	529.1	517.6	529.1
1985	529.1	539.5	539.5	539.5	539.5	539.5	554.9	554.9	554.9	554.9	554.9	554.9
1986	554.9											
Grapefruit												
(No. 3 can)												
1984	316.5	334.3	348.4	348.4	354.4	362.9	362.9	365.1	369.8	369.8	369.8	369.8
1985	374.1	382.5	382.5	382.5	382.5	382.5	382.5	386.0	386.0	386.0	386.0	386.0
1986	386.0											

N.P. = Not published.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 18.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, 1982/83-1985/86

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
Million gallons 1/					
Orange:					
1982/83	53.4	228.4	281.8	239.0	42.8
1983/84	42.8	239.9	282.7	228.3	54.4
1984/85	54.4	209.6	264.0	215.7	48.3
1985/86	48.3				
Grapefruit:					
1982/83	11.4	15.1	26.5	21.1	5.4
1983/84	5.4	20.2	25.6	21.6	4.0
1984/85	4.0	25.3	29.3	26.0	3.4
1985/86	3.4				
Tangerine:					
1982/83	.4	.5	.9	.8	.1
1983/84	.1	.8	.9	.6	.3
1984/85	.3	.8	1.1	.5	.6
1985/86	.6				

1/ Oranges and tangerines - 42 degree Brix and Grapefruit - 40 degree Brix.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 19.--Selected fresh citrus prices, f.o.b., packed fresh, by months, 1984-86

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dollars per box												
ORANGES:												
Florida												
1984	13.80	14.40	15.00	15.20	16.10	19.30	--	--	--	--	18.30	19.00
1985	17.00	19.50	16.00	15.60	15.50	15.80	--	--	--	--	12.80	14.10
1986	10.90											
Texas												
1984	12.20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--	--	--	--	(1)	(1)	(1)
1985	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--	--	--	--	(1)	(1)	(1)
1986	(1)											
Arizona												
1984	14.80	12.80	12.40	14.50	18.10	14.00	--	--	--	19.50	18.80	18.40
1985	17.70	17.40	13.00	14.20	16.10	13.60	11.30	15.80	--	--	21.10	16.80
1986	15.40											
California												
1984	13.10	12.00	11.60	12.60	19.20	22.40	22.50	23.30	24.40	24.40	19.30	18.50
1985	18.70	17.50	16.20	17.10	17.40	16.60	15.90	15.80	13.90	13.70	15.30	16.20
1986	15.00											
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida												
1984	9.99	9.88	10.10	10.40	10.70	11.20	--	--	--	11.40	11.20	11.10
1985	11.30	12.40	11.40	11.40	12.00	--	--	--	--	11.00	10.60	11.00
1986	11.00											
Texas												
1984	8.80	8.80	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--	--	--	--	(1)	(1)
1985	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--	--	--	--	(1)	(1)
1986	(1)											
LEMONS:												
Arizona												
1984	13.60	15.00	14.80	10.70	20.00	--	--	--	--	17.50	17.20	18.10
1985	17.60	17.90	17.90	15.80	15.80	--	--	--	48.60	51.50	27.40	25.00
1986	22.10											
California												
1984	11.80	11.90	12.90	14.60	19.90	27.50	26.10	26.30	27.10	19.60	15.20	15.90
1985	16.10	15.20	15.60	16.40	19.70	24.20	30.50	34.64	45.62	42.20	33.70	26.90
1986	22.10											

1/ Due to severe freeze of December 1983, no commercial supplies were harvested for the 1983/84 and 1984/85 crops.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS USDA.

Table 20.--Citrus fruit: U.S. exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1982/83-1985/86

Item and season 1/	Canada	Europe					Hong Kong	Japan	Other	Total
		France	Netherlands	Other	Total					
				EC 2/						
1,000 metric tons										
Fresh fruit										
Oranges:										
1982/83	163	3	16	10	3	32	117	87	62	461
1983/84	130	--	--	1	--	1	101	83	53	368
1984/85	125	--	--	9	--	9	113	111	49	407
1984/85 thru Dec.	25	--	--	--	--	--	11	8	7	51
1985/86 thru Dec.	18	--	--	--	--	--	13	5	5	41
Grapefruit:										
1982/83	46	53	20	10	3	86	1	174	1	308
1983/84	41	40	19	8	3	70	1	147	3	262
1984/85	35	32	14	6	1	53	--	103	8	199
1984/85 thru Dec.	14	9	7	3	1	20	--	17	--	51
1985/86 thru Dec.	9	13	6	5	1	25	--	22	1	57
Lemons:										
1982/83	12	6	2	2	2	12	5	114	3	146
1983/84	12	3	3	1	2	9	6	120	6	153
1984/85	12	4	4	102	1	11	6	115	5	149
1984/85 thru Dec.	4	--	--	1	--	1	--	44	4	53
1985/86 thru Dec.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	5	44

1/ Season beginning August 1 for lemons, September 1 for grapefruit, and November 1 for oranges. 2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and the United Kingdom.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 21.--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1983, 1984, and indicated 1985

State and area	Production 2/			Price per pound	
	1983	1984	1985	1984	1985
	Million pounds			Cents	
Eastern States:					
Maine	85.0	70.0	85.0	18.1	18.8
New Hampshire	55.0	50.0	56.0	18.6	19.1
Vermont	48.0	41.0	49.0	14.5	15.9
Massachusetts	97.0	97.0	89.0	18.6	20.8
Rhode Island	5.0	5.0	4.0	20.3	19.6
Connecticut	40.0	47.0	42.0	16.4	18.6
New York	1,100.0	1,020.6	1,060.0	11.2	7.0
New Jersey	100.0	110.0	105.0	12.7	11.2
Pennsylvania	500.0	575.0	550.0	9.2	8.3
Delaware	13.5	13.5	12.5	11.1	10.2
Maryland	70.0	80.0	80.0	11.4	13.3
Virginia	455.0	465.0	370.0	9.7	9.9
West Virginia	220.0	225.0	220.0	10.6	11.8
North Carolina	415.0	360.0	300.0	6.6	6.0
South Carolina	18.0	45.0	12.0	12.2	10.3
Georgia	20.0	50.0	20.0	8.4	9.4
Total	3,241.5	3,253.5	3,054.5		
Central States:					
Ohio	100.0	135.0	145.0	16.1	13.9
Indiana	56.0	64.0	77.0	13.1	16.2
Illinois	90.0	90.0	106.0	15.2	12.4
Michigan	750.0	770.0	1,100.0	8.0	6.8
Wisconsin	58.0	53.0	60.0	22.0	15.0
Minnesota	22.0	15.0	23.0	23.5	22.8
Iowa	12.5	5.0	13.0	19.3	15.7
Missouri	45.0	40.0	62.0	16.9	15.5
Kansas	13.5	5.0	15.0	16.5	11.0
Kentucky	14.0	18.0	17.0	13.3	14.1
Tennessee	8.5	11.0	8.5	15.5	13.8
Arkansas	15.0	8.0	16.0	13.7	11.6
Total	1,184.5	1,214.0	1,642.5		
Western States:					
Idaho	128.0	135.0	140.0	18.3	23.1
Colorado	85.0	65.0	95.0	11.1	10.7
New Mexico	6.0	8.0	10.0	17.5	13.4
Utah	58.0	45.0	57.0	10.3	15.3
Washington	3,055.0	2,950.0	2,100.0	11.1	13.1
Oregon	155.0	130.0	170.0	10.1	12.5
California	460.0	485.0	540.0	13.6	10.5
Total	3,947.0	3,818.0	3,112.0		
United States	8,373.0	8,285.5	7,809.0	11.2	10.9

1/ In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. 2/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. In the United States, this was 20.6 million pounds in 1983, 14.4 in 1984, and 86.6 in 1985.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, SRS, USDA.

Table 22.--Canned noncitrus fruit: Cannery's stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, 1983/84-1985/86

Item and season 1/	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Dec. 1	Dec. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2 1/2's							
Total:							
1983/84	12,943	28,625	41,568	21,033	19,816	36,531	5,037
1984/85	5,037	39,382	44,419	19,364	25,051	35,710	8,709
1985/86	8,823	39,523	48,346	16,735	31,611		
Apricots 2/:							
1983/84	219	1,167	1,386	845	532	1,263	123
1984/85	123	1,861	1,984	873	1,111	1,440	544
1985/86	544	1,532	2,076	985	1,091		
Fruit cocktail 2/:							
1983/84	2,948	8,223	11,171	5,038	6,133	9,272	1,899
1984/85	1,899	8,671	10,570	4,831	5,863	8,912	1,658
1985/86	1,740	10,007	11,747	4,174	7,573		
Fruits for salad and mixed 2/:							
1983/84	876	1,335	2,211	979	1,232	1,899	312
1984/85	312	2,506	2,818	984	1,664	2,147	671
1985/86	703	2,459	3,162	1,013	2,149	2,147	671
Peaches, clingstone 2/:							
1983/84	5,573	10,686	16,259	9,483	6,776	15,119	1,140
1984/85	1,140	18,687	19,827	8,384	11,485	15,636	4,191
1985/86	4,191	17,712	21,903	7,411	14,492		
Pears:							
1983/84	3,327	7,214	10,541	4,688	5,143	8,978	1,563
1984/85	1,563	7,657	9,220	4,292	4,928	7,575	1,645
1985/86	1,645	7,813	9,458	3,152	6,306		

1/ Season beginning June 1. 2/ California only.

SOURCES: California League of Food Processors and Northwest Food Processors Associations.

Table 23.—Fresh fruit: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower-packer return, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1984-1985

Commodity and season	Retail price 1/	Marketing margin		Grower-packer return 1/ (f.o.b. shipping point price)	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
	Cents			Cents 2/	
Apples, Eastern Delicious, Appalachia: (pound)					
December 1984	38.0	15.1	40	22.9	60
December 1985	36.3	12.2	34	24.1	66
November 1985	36.3	12.8	35	23.5	65
Apples, Red Delicious, Washington State: (pound)					
December 1984	79.0	46.8	59	32.2	41
December 1985	56.0	21.3	38	34.7	62
November 1985	56.0	20.1	36	35.9	64
Grapefruit, Florida: (pound)					
December 1984	27.3	16.6	61	10.7	39
December 1985	28.2	17.4	61	10.8	39
November 1985	36.7	26.0	71	10.7	29
Lemons: California: (pound)					
December 1984	71.9	47.4	66	24.5	34
December 1985	107.0	71.1	66	35.9	34
November 1985	146.1	107.2	73	38.9	27
Oranges, Florida: (pound)					
December 1984	43.2	25.3	59	17.9	41
December 1985	46.5	34.6	74	11.9	26
November 1985	29.1	17.2	59	11.9	41
Oranges, Valencia, California: (pound)					
November 1984	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
November 1985	48.4	32.5	67	15.9	33
October 1985	45.4	28.0	62	17.4	38

1/ Adjusted to account for loss incurred during marketing due to waste and spoilage. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture; Baltimore Retail Food Price Report; Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; and the Lemon and Valencia Administrative Committees. Citrus, Lemon, and Valencia Administrative Committees.

Table 24.—Fresh fruit: 1985 representative truck rates for selected fruits 1/

Commodity, shipping point, and market	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dollars per package												
Apples (Tray packed ctn.)												
Washington, Central to:												
Atlanta	2.80	2.80	2.78	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.80	2.83
Chicago	2.15	2.10	2.05	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05
Dallas	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.33	2.33	2.33	2.33	—	2.33	2.33	2.33	—
Denver	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.55
Los Angeles	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New York City	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
New York, Eastern to:												
Atlanta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.03	1.03	1.03
New York City	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	—	—	—	—	.53	.55	.55
W. Virginia, Martinsburg, and Virginia, Winchester to:												
Atlanta	.93	.93	.93	.93	—	—	—	—	—	.85	.90	.90
New York City	.83	.83	.83	.78	—	—	—	—	—	.78	.76	.76
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Florida, Central District to:												
Atlanta	.58	2/.53	.53	.55	.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	.58
Chicago	1.28	2/1.20	1.20	1.30	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
New York City	1.28	2/1.20	1.20	1.30	1.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28
Grapes (23 lb. lug)												
California, Kern District to:												
Atlanta	1.26	1.41	—	—	—	—	2.00	1.53	1.41	1.41	1.32	1.15
Chicago	1.06	1.06	—	—	—	—	1.79	1.50	1.32	1.21	1.18	1.12
Dallas	.94	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.15	1.12	1.12	.94	.97
New York City	1.56	1.59	—	—	—	—	2.50	2.03	1.82	1.82	1.68	1.62
Citrus (7/10 bu. ctn.)												
California, Southern to:												
Atlanta	1.95	2.10	2.00	1.95	2.05	2.65	3.25	2.65	2.55	2.50	2.25	2.20
Chicago	1.95	2.00	2.00	1.85	1.95	2.20	2.80	2.30	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.80
Dallas	1.35	1.55	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.69	2.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.60	1.55
New York City	2.55	2.80	2.85	2.80	2.90	3.50	4.25	3.35	3.20	2.90	2.80	2.75
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)												
Florida, Central District to:												
Atlanta	.57	2/.58	.58	.60	.68	.65	—	—	—	—	—	.62
Chicago	1.28	2/1.23	1.23	1.33	1.60	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	1.28
New York City	1.28	2/1.23	1.23	1.33	1.65	1.55	—	—	—	—	—	1.30

1/ Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of each month. 2/ Truck rates are for the second week of February because of too few quotes.

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate Report, AMS, USDA.

Table 25.--U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits, 1985-86

Item	1985												1986	
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(1967=100)														
Producer price index:														
Fresh fruits	256.0	256.2	285.7	249.5	258.6	244.6	242.5	239.7	269.9	249.6	244.0	261.1	270.1	246.8
Citrus fruits	229.8	205.6	229.7	207.8	211.0	231.3	225.2	228.7	267.6	283.0	254.4	201.5	211.5	204.7
Other fruits	266.1	277.7	309.3	266.8	278.6	248.9	248.7	243.0	268.9	232.3	237.3	286.6	295.1	263.9
Dried fruits	362.7	359.0	355.8	356.0	356.2	362.2	362.2	362.2	362.2	369.1	368.9	369.2	369.3	369.3
Canned fruits and juices	323.1	319.8	323.3	326.1	325.1	325.0	326.9	327.3	327.7	324.3	321.1	315.9	314.2	314.2
Canned fruits	277.6	276.7	275.9	280.3	278.7	278.4	281.3	281.2	281.6	277.5	276.9	270.2	271.6	274.1
Canned fruit juices	395.0	387.8	398.3	398.3	398.3	398.7	399.0	400.0	400.6	398.3	390.8	388.1	381.5	377.5
Frozen fruits and juices	363.4	361.5	372.9	373.4	372.7	373.5	371.6	370.1	362.2	365.8	353.6	345.4	341.3	325.5
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruits	361.8	341.5	362.6	362.9	367.2	381.9	380.8	370.0	375.9	368.5	358.5	336.3	335.8	350.8
(1977=100)														
Index of fruit prices received by growers 1/	187	196	180	177	181	190	192	193	188	186	192	196	178	155

1/ Index for fresh and processed.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 26.--U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers, 1985-86

Commodity and unit	1985												1986
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	14.7	14.5	15.0	14.9	13.6	12.3	17.5	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.0
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	333.00	350.00	378.00	440.00	481.00	550.00	---	278.00	258.00	332.00	374.00	357.00	348.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	---	---	---	---	---	24.7	21.9	26.0	29.8	---	---	---	---
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	88.50	80.70	71.20	45.40	38.80	46.70	74.30	57.60	58.30	98.80	150.00	110.00	71.00
Oranges: (\$/box) 1/													
Fresh use	11.51	10.77	9.12	9.77	10.21	9.68	9.06	8.96	7.06	6.86	7.46	8.26	6.92
Processing	7.74	6.82	6.41	7.07	7.73	6.72	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	2.00	3.00	3.65
All	8.39	7.44	7.35	7.90	8.34	7.81	6.23	5.85	5.01	5.11	5.76	5.07	4.05
Grapefruit: (\$/box) 1/													
Fresh use	5.93	7.00	5.76	5.81	7.36	8.50	8.80	8.20	8.14	4.90	4.30	4.87	4.75
Processing	2.20	2.11	2.27	2.12	.44	-1.21	-1.21	-1.21	-1.21	1.08	2.69	2.70	2.95
All	4.02	3.23	3.02	3.49	4.58	5.63	5.94	5.93	6.07	4.01	3.19	3.71	3.70
Lemons: (\$/box) 1/													
Fresh use	6.57	5.89	6.06	6.59	9.95	14.48	20.78	24.52	35.73	34.52	21.54	16.39	11.97
Processing	-87	-82	-87	-71	-54	-46	-46	-44	-54	-62	-70	-1.03	-95
All	2.50	1.71	1.61	1.84	4.29	-7.74	12.32	15.60	21.17	23.58	12.83	9.61	7.46
Tangerines: (\$/box) 1/													
Fresh use	14.65	15.40	10.31	9.13	12.75	7.15	7.15	---	---	22.20	20.90	16.67	13.20
Processing	1.37	-10	-06	-02	-02	-02	-02	---	---	-45	-91	-69	.92
All	11.32	11.53	6.33	5.31	7.92	4.28	4.39	---	---	16.50	14.04	11.45	9.15

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

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